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HANDBOOK FOR THE COLLECTION OF FISH NAMES IN PACIFIC LANGUAGES

by

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TO THE VILLAGE PEOPLE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS IN
GRATITUDE FOR YOUR FRIENDSHIP AND HOSPITALITY

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PART ONE

Handbook for the collection of language fish names. Includes a description and illustrations of the fish and notes on problem areas in the search for cognates.

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INTRODUCTION

The peopling of the Pacific remains one of the most interesting and unanswered problems facing science. Reconstruction of these events had been attempted by a variety of individuals, approaches and disciplines. Gradually, pieces are fitting together. One thing all Pacific peoples have in common is the Pacific Ocean. These ocean-going, migrating peoples necessarily had a dependence upon marine fish as a protein source. The detailed knowledge and fishing technologies developed clearly indicate these island people have a full command over the marine environment which surrounds them. Some of this knowledge is local, much more is deeply rooted in older traditions. Migrating people take with them their past. Much is forgotten or changed through time. However, it is my contention that the marine environment remains stable and wherever people may travel the marine fish will always be familiar. And called by familiar names. Fish-names may be one of the most stable of language names.

Language cognates, migration routes, contacts, and proto-relationships can profitably be followed through the marine environmental base of the migrant fisherman. To that purpose, this handbook was devised for the collection of language fish-names.

This handbook is a revision of one I used in the Solomon Islands and is intended to help both the non-linguist and the non-biologist in the collection of language fish-names. It is an attempt to co-ordinate what has for too long been a random activity. The handbook is divided into two parts: Part One is a guide to the collection of fish-names with descriptions and illustrations of fish species to be collected. Many of the points in Part One are results of my experience in the Solomon Islands and are detailed in Part Two.

INTO THE FIELD

My field experience in the Solomons was unusual. I wanted to collect from as many languages as possible to assess both the results and the approach of fish-name collection. I was with Dr Walter Starck on his research vessel *M/V El Torito* which meant that I had both a marine-biologist and transport to the various islands. In all I collected from 12 languages as the *El Torito* moved about the Eastern Solomons. In consultation with Dr Starck, we chose 50 common Indo-Pacific fish for identification. These 50 fish cover a wide range of habitats and come from 25 different families of fish. From the library of the *El Torito* I located illustrations of the fish. They were photographed

and printed into 5 x 7 inch plates which were bound into a field-book. Many of the original illustrations were found to be inadequate and have been replaced in this revision. Several other fish species have been added.

Information and observations from local informants were checked with Dr Starck for their biological reality. The people's knowledge of fish is reflected in their names and classification system.

If you are not a biologist, I suggest you familiarise yourself with the fish species before you attempt to collect. Particularly look at colour illustrations in the books listed as references. Your informants will have questions about the fish based upon their experience. These are often very difficult to answer.

If you are not a linguist you have another problem. Any training you can receive prior to collecting language names will be beneficial. Another language goes by very fast when you want to write it down. In my case I worked with a young man, Elizah Bala, who had just left mission school. We worked in his language and I learned the orthography he had been taught. I soon found out that each mission, school and language has its own orthography. In every case we used the local orthography. School teachers are most helpful in this regard. Elizah travelled with me and was often instrumental in overcoming communication problems. He had a keen ear for glottals, **mb**, **mw**, **ai**, **ae** - the more difficult sounds. Both Elizah and myself independently wrote the language names in our field-books which gave me a check on my orthography.

THE RECORDING SITUATION

Where possible I found that a 'meeting' of the older fishermen was the most productive. Hit-and-run sessions should be avoided. If you have time, set a meeting for the following day. I often left the field-book with the men overnight.

From such a meeting, word meanings, alternative names, generic names, fishing-lore, all come easily. The men will reach a consensus after lengthy language discussions.

Younger men through contact with other languages, Solomon Islands Pidgin, or lack of contact with fishing and fish-lore are not reliable informants. The transistor radio replaces fish names with song titles.

Different individuals will have their own communication problems. Some of us with no linguistic training or a command of Solomon Islands Pidgin can remain bewildered throughout a recording session. Likewise, some informants love to talk while others have nothing to say. Each situation is different.

Each name should be repeated three or four times before you write it down. Many people like to use the tape-recorder as well. Recording sessions with many informants are the most enjoyable and the most productive.

ONE THOUSAND AND ONE NAMES

Within one language, or even village, several names may be given for a single fish species. Important or well-known fish may actually have several names reflecting the people's knowledge of the fish. Some possibilities include the size (growth stages), behaviour (spawning, schooling, habitat) or the method used to catch the fish.

The search for cognates must include the collection of alternative or additional names for each species. Important also is to ask for the meaning of the fish name. In many cases trout means trout. In other cases the name is informative about the fish. The fish may be poisonous, or a juvenile, or caught at night or aggressive towards people. There are many possible reasons why a fish may be given several names. Some important reasons are:

1) Familiar fish have many names

In the Solomons the bonito or tuna is an important fish. A whole complex culture is associated with these fish and it is thought that the waiau have souls like men.

In Arosi, Malira, I collected four names for the one species *Neothunnus macropterus*, the yellow-fin tuna. Each is descriptive: goa, means *'yellow'*; karikaringa, means *'large finned'*; bwaukoko, means *'head with grey paint'*; waiau, is generic and cognate with sau, rau, thau, etc. from other languages.

2) Big fish - little fish

Many languages have separate names for the juvenile and adult forms of a single species. Many juvenile fish are not little copies of the adult form. Maturation brings about size, colour, skeletal, and behavioural changes.

In the Solomons the jack, *Caranx melampygus*, is an important food fish. The growth stages are separately named: basahu, *'juvenile'*; marara, *'sub-adult'*; rahu, *'adult'*. Each is a stage of ariu. ariu is the cognate name.

In collecting fish names stress that the fish is the adult.

3) Collective names

On Tikopia a series of fish are eaten only by the chiefs. They are named teikatapu and are tabu to the rest of the population. This

special name is based upon the culture of Tikopia. Each of these tabu fish have their own specific name as well.

Poisonous fish may be grouped into a unit with other poisonous fish. In the Solomons fish toxicity is very low, in Tahiti the reverse is true.

In the Solomons fish are grouped into collective units based on fish behaviour. Those that feed at night, those that live on the reef, those that are caught in a net, and so on. Each fish species has its own specific name as well. If a pwaila is taken with a net it is called ia ni kalu or *'fish of the net'*. kalu is also a widespread Solomons cognate.

By collecting the meaning of the fish name, these interesting aspects of fish-lore and cognate forms can be found.

4) Cognates and idiosyncrasies

As in the case with the Arosi yellow-fin tuna, many fish may have specific or even personal names. This reflects the people's experience with the fish. Only the name waiau has cognates. This is also the generic term for the tunas. These generic terms unite related species. The specific names usually modify the generic term. 'urahu is generic for all gropers. Different species are identified by colour, colour pattern, spots, stripes, resemblance to flowers, trees, animals, men, or other fish. For the same species one man may see spots, another stars, another tattoos. Each is descriptive and equally correct. The specific name is therefore often idiosyncratic. The generic terms unite species by biological relatedness or behaviour and often have cognate forms over a wide area. See the discussion in Part Two on generic units.

Collect generic terms where applicable.

5) The illustration is inadequate

These black/white photographs may not be sufficiently discriminating to allow for precise identification. Your informant is used to living full colour fighting fish. It is difficult to bring life into these dead colourless fish.

Ask several informants independently for identification and check out any discrepancies.

6) The fish is unknown

The fish may be unknown for several reasons: a) the geographic distribution of the species does not extend to your area; b) the habitat of the species is not available in local waters; c) the fishing technology of the culture does not include methods to fish the species;

d) the people do not venture out into deep water. There are many explanations. However, in the Solomon Islands all fish were known to most informants.

7) Strange and new names

Many informants may be very reluctant not to identify a fish. They may name the fish on the spot. A red fish is named red-fish. Flying-fish are named flying-fish. Sailfish are named sailfish. English or Solomon Islands Pidgin names are translated into language. Odd names should be checked.

THE FISH

Every attempt has been made to locate and print illustrations of fish species which are unambiguous. In many cases this is easily done as the fish are quite distinctive and even poor illustrations could not cause confusion. In many more cases the reverse is true. Some families have hundreds of species all of which vary only in small details of colouration, scale pattern or the number of fin-spines. Some of the illustrations may therefore resemble several closely related species.

The descriptions of the fish - their colour, size, distinguishing features - should help reduce any ambiguity. The descriptions are minimal. It has been my experience that if the fisherman does not recognise the fish no amount of further information helps. The shape of a fish is its most distinctive characteristic.

The size of each fish as given is maximal. Size of fish species vary from one area to another and the size given here may be far above the fish in your area. Because the illustrations are not scaled to one another, the size is given so as not to confuse smaller and larger species.

Toxicity is not mentioned in the descriptions of species. The levels of toxicity for each species differs so widely that in many cases the distribution and type of poison is not clearly understood. Your informants will be the experts on local fish.

Most of the fish have a very wide Indo-Pacific distribution. Species may vary from place to place over their wide distribution, for example, the flying-fish. Whether or not the particular species illustrated here is the same species everywhere may not be important in the search for language cognates. Also many families have numerous species which differ only in small details. These species may not receive specific names. This is why I stress the collection of generic as well as specific names.

Fish taxonomy is constantly undergoing revision and many fish species have several synonyms. The scientific and common names used here are those used by the authors of the publications from which the illustrations were taken.

The photographs are organised into groups based on morphology and behaviour. The morphological groups will aid in the collection of generic names. The behavioural groups, the pelagic (those fast swimming carnivorous fish of the open sea) are together as are the reef fish. This should help in the collection of specific names.

Each fish is numbered for easy recording. The number in parentheses refers to the fish collected in the Solomon Islands. So that fish number 11 in Part One is the same as number [8] in Part Two. The different numbers result from the reorganisation of the photographs and the addition of others.

The illustrations have been photographed from two publications. I wish to express my gratitude to the publishers for their permission to use their illustrations.

BURGESS, Warren and Herbert R. AXELROD
1974 *Pacific Marine Fishes*. (6 vols.). T.F.H. Publications, Neptune City, New Jersey.

HALSTEAD, Bruce W.
1967 *Poisonous and Venemous Marine Animals of the World*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

In addition to *Pacific Marine Fishes*, the following publication has excellent photography, short descriptions, and interesting Tahitian fishing-lore. These two books offer the non-fisherman, non-biologist a simple, colourful and interesting introduction to fish.

BAGONIS, R., P. MAZELLIER, J. BENNETT and E. CHRISTIAN
1974 *Fishes of Polynesia*. Lansdowne Press, Melbourne.

As this handbook is an attempt to co-ordinate the collection of language fish-names it is likewise essential that any results from its use be co-ordinated. Lists of names collected are of great interest and if an effort is to be made for the search of widespread cognates I would ask you to send your lists (published or unpublished) to the Secretary, Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University. This will help in the co-ordination of the collecting by having a reference file of language fish-names.

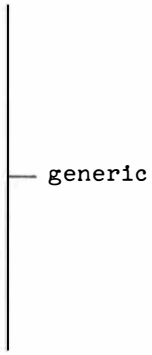
FISH SPECIES FOR LANGUAGE NAME COLLECTION

1.	*GALEOCERDO CUVIERI*	tiger shark	[1]*
2.	*CARCHARHINUS MENISORRAH*	grey shark	[2]
3.	*SPHYRNA ZYGAENA*	hammerhead shark	
4.	*AETOBATUS NARINARI*	eagle ray	[4]
5.	*MODULA DIABOLUS*	manta ray	
6.	*GYMNOTHORAX UNDULATUS*	leopard moray eel	[5]
7.	*LETHRINUS MINIATUS*	emperor	[15]
8.	*LETHRINUS KALLOPTERUS*	emperor	[16]
9.	*ACANTHURUS STRIATUS*	surgeonfish	[7]
10.	*ACANTHURUS LINEATUS*	clown surgeonfish	[6]
11.	*NASO UNICORNUS*	unicornfish	[8]
12.	*SIGANUS ROSTRATUS*	rabbitfish, spine-foot	[24]
13.	*KYPHOSIS CINERASCENS*	rudderfish	
14.	*PYGOPLITES DIACANTHUS*	angelfish	[42]
15.	*HOLOCENTRUS DIADEMA*	squirrelfish	[40]
16.	*PLATAX TEIRA*	batfish	[43]
17.	*VARIOLA LOUTI*	lunar-tail cod	[23]
18.	*CEPHALOPHOLIS ARGUS*	blue spotted grouper	[18]
19.	*CEPHALOPHOLIS MINIATUS*	coral trout	[19]
20.	*PROMICROPS LANCEOLATUS*	giant grouper	[22]
21.	*EPINEPHELUS TAUVINA*	spotted grouper	[20]
22.	*PRISTIPOMOIDES ARGYROGRAMMICUS*	snapper	
23.	*LUTJANUS BOHAR*	red snapper	[17]
24.	*RUVETTUS PRETIOSUS*	oilfish	
25.	*APRION VIRESCENS*	jobfish	[14]
26.	*ELAGATIS BIPINNULATUS*	rainbow runner	[10]
27.	*CORYPHAENA HIPPURUS*	dolphinfish	[12]
28.	*SPHYRAENA BARRACUDA*	great barracuda	[25]
29.	*TETRAPTERUS AUDAX*	marlin	[35]
30.	*ISTIOPHORUS PLATYPTERUS*	sailfish	[36]
31.	*CARANX MELAMPYGUS*	blue jack	[9]
32.	*CARANX SEXFASCIATUS*	horse-eye jack	[49]
33.	*SELAR CRUMENOPHTHALMUS*	silver scad	[11]
34.	*KATSUWONUS PELAMIS*	skipjack tuna, bonito	[38]
35.	*NEOTHUNNUS MACROPTERUS*	yellow-fin tuna	[39]
36.	*CYPSELURUS OPISTHOPUS*	flyingfish	[41]
37.	*STRONGYLURA LEITURA*	needlefish	[37]
38.	*DIODON HYSTRIX*	porcupinefish	[29]
39.	*AROTHRON HISPIDUS*	pufferfish	[30]
40.	*PARUPENEUS INDICUS*	goatfish	[34]
41.	*CHANOS CHANOS*	milkfish	
42.	*MUGIL CEPHALUS*	grey mullet	[32]
43.	*CHEILINUS UNDULATUS*	maori-wrasse	[13]
44.	*ALUTERA SCRIPTA*	filefish	[27]
45.	*BALISTOIDES VIRIDESCENS*	triggerfish	[28]
46.	*SCAROPS RUBROVIOLACEUS*	parrotfish	
47.	*SCARUS CAPISTRATOIDES*	parrotfish	
48.	*SCARUS MICRORHINUS*	parrotfish	[46]
49.	*AMPHIPRION CHRYSPTERUS*	anemonefish	[33]
50.	*REMORA REMORA*	remora	

*[ ] corresponding number in Part Two.

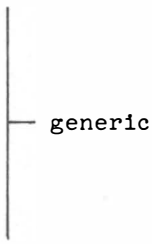
1. GALEOCERDO CUVIERI (Tiger shark)

A large (5 metre) aggressive dangerous shark. Stays mostly in deeper waters but will enter shallow waters. Stripes like a tiger.



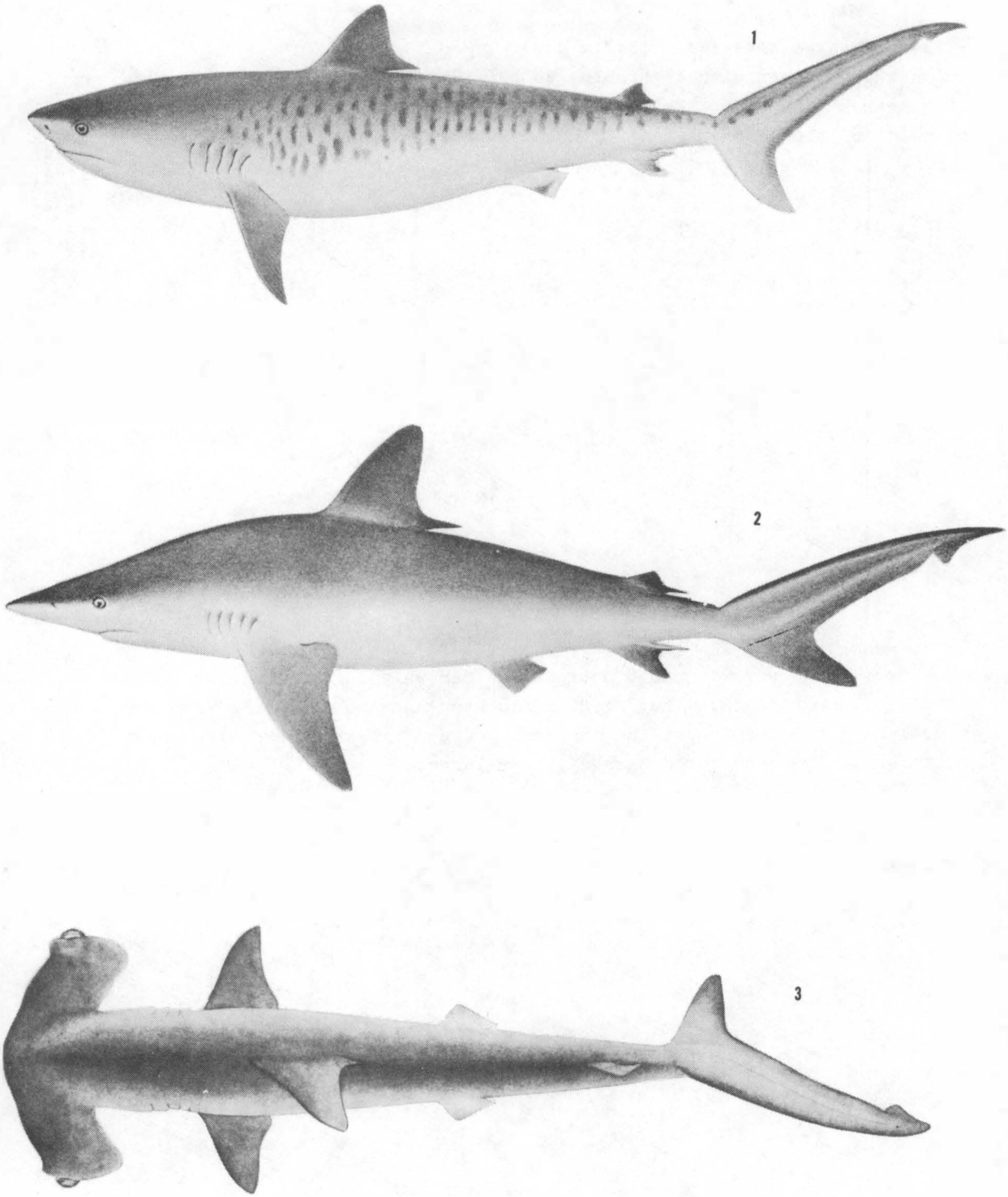
2. CARCHARHINUS MENISORRAH (Grey shark)

Very common 4 metre shark which has a reputation of attacking man. Spearfishermen often have their fish taken away by these sharks who can detect injured fish from 600 feet away. Found in open waters and around reefs, often attack schooling fish. Slender and sleek, uniformly grey with some black marking on fins and lower tail.



3. SPHYRNA ZYGAENA (Hammerhead shark)

A large 5 metre ferocious shark with distinctive head shaped like a hammer. Found in deep water, along coasts and bays. May attack man.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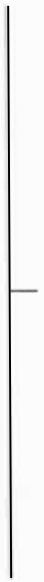
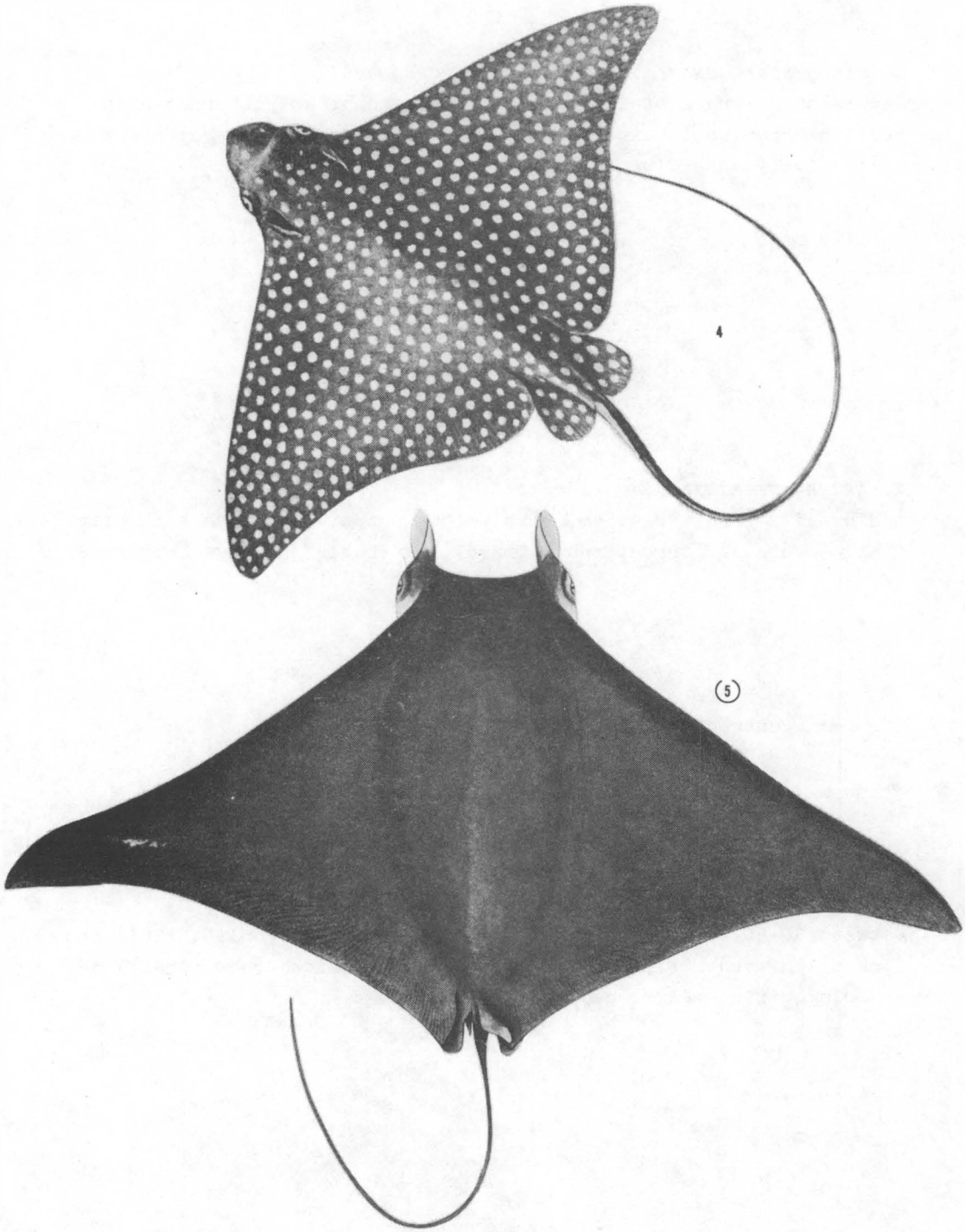
4. AETOBATUS NARINARI (Eagle Ray)

Dark grey-green with light blue spots. Underside white. May grow to 3 metres wing span. Eat shell-fish and thus feed on the bottom. Spend a lot of time soaring and flying in surface waters.



5. MODULA DIABOLUS (Manta Ray)

A very large ray with an 8 metre wing-span weighing 2 tons. Scoop-like fins at mouth. They feed on plankton and are therefore seen swimming and leaping at the surface. Often in pairs, schooling when mating. They are not dangerous, just large.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6. GYMNOTHORAX UNDULATUS (Leopard moray eel)

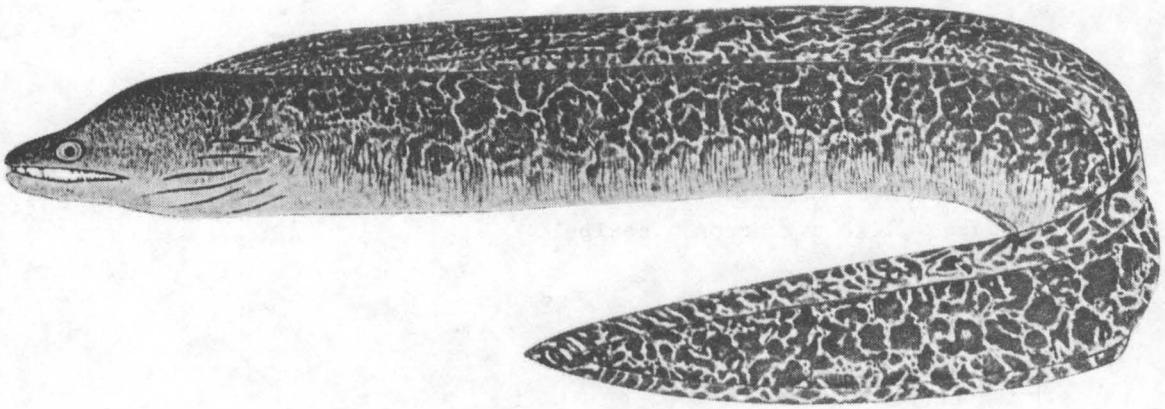
May reach a length of 2.5 metres. They are brown patterned with reddish-brown spots circled by white: 'leopard spots'. May react aggressively to a diver in its territory.

7. LETHRINUS MINIATUS (Emperor)

Medium size fish, 40-60 cm, with a long snout. Brownish with olive fins. Mouth and throat red. Travel in schools and take bait readily.

8. LETHRINUS KALLOPTERUS (Emperor)

Between 30-50 cm in length. Brownish-red, head greenish. Tail and fins bright red. Lips and inside of mouth a blood red. Travel in schools outside reefs, passes and lagoons.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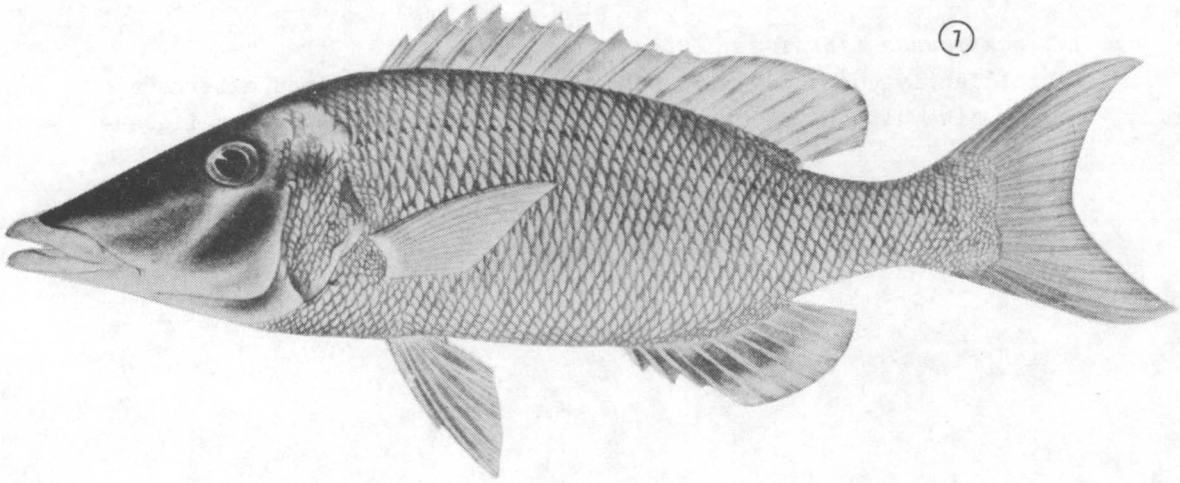
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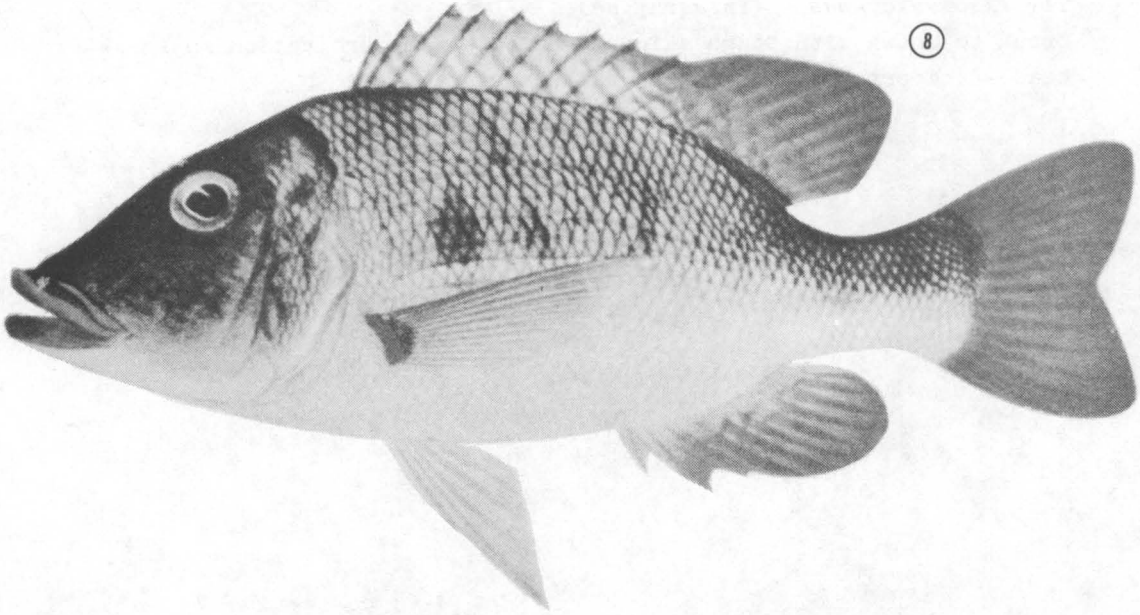
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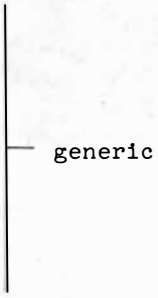
9. ACANTHURUS STRIATUS (Surgeonfish)

Dark brown with small blue spots and stripes. Small, 20-25 cm, found around reefs. Very easy to spear and usually do not move very far from their home territory. They school when mating. Sharp spine at tail base - like a surgeon's scalpel.

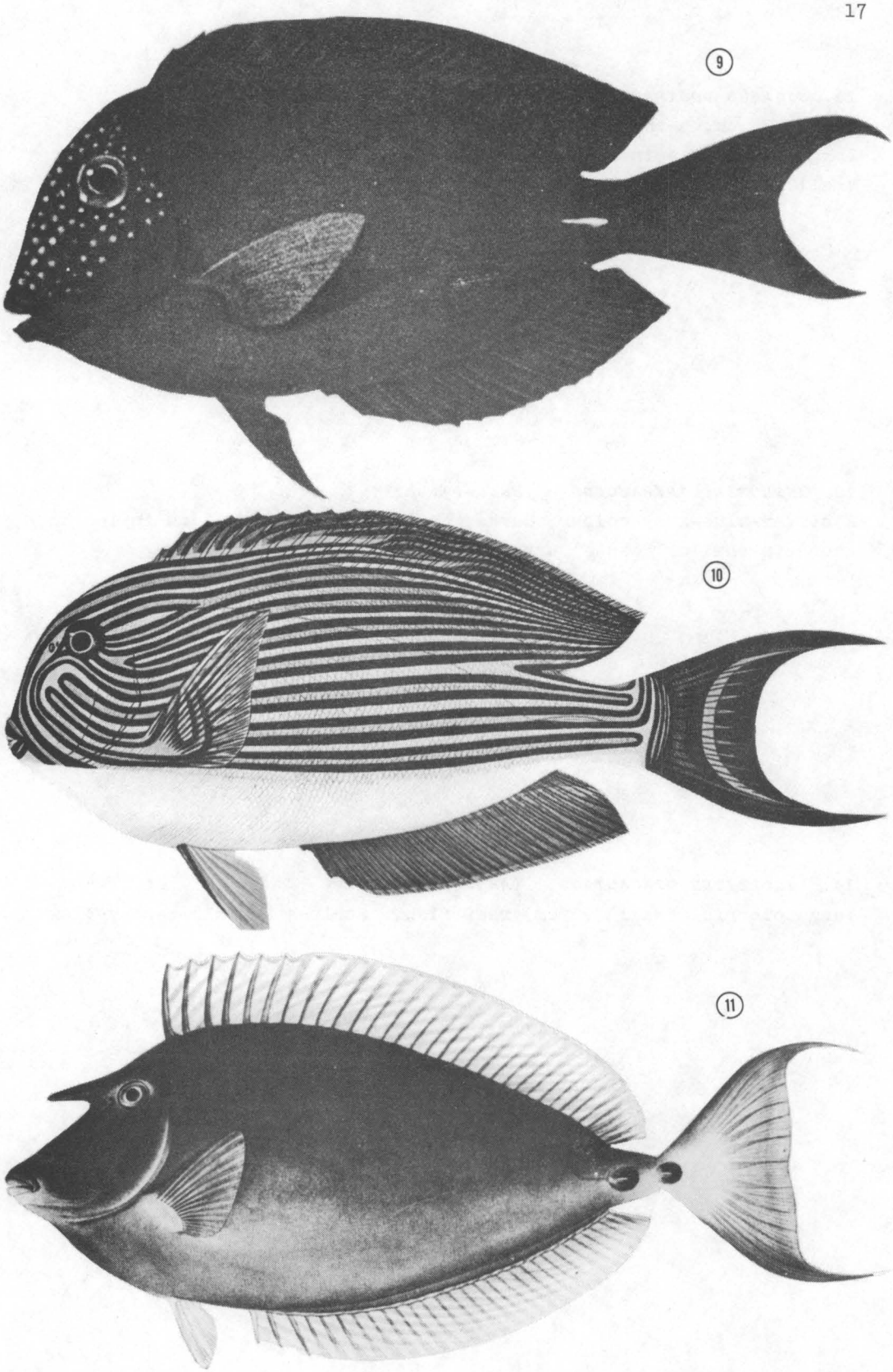


10. ACANTHURUS LINEATUS (Clown surgeonfish)

A brilliantly coloured small, 20 cm, reef fish. Stripes alternate yellow-blue with black margins on stripes. Sharp spine at tail base.

11. NASO UNICORNUS (Unicornfish)

Green to brown with tough skin, 30-50 cm. Bony projection on forehead - unicorn. Two spines at tail base.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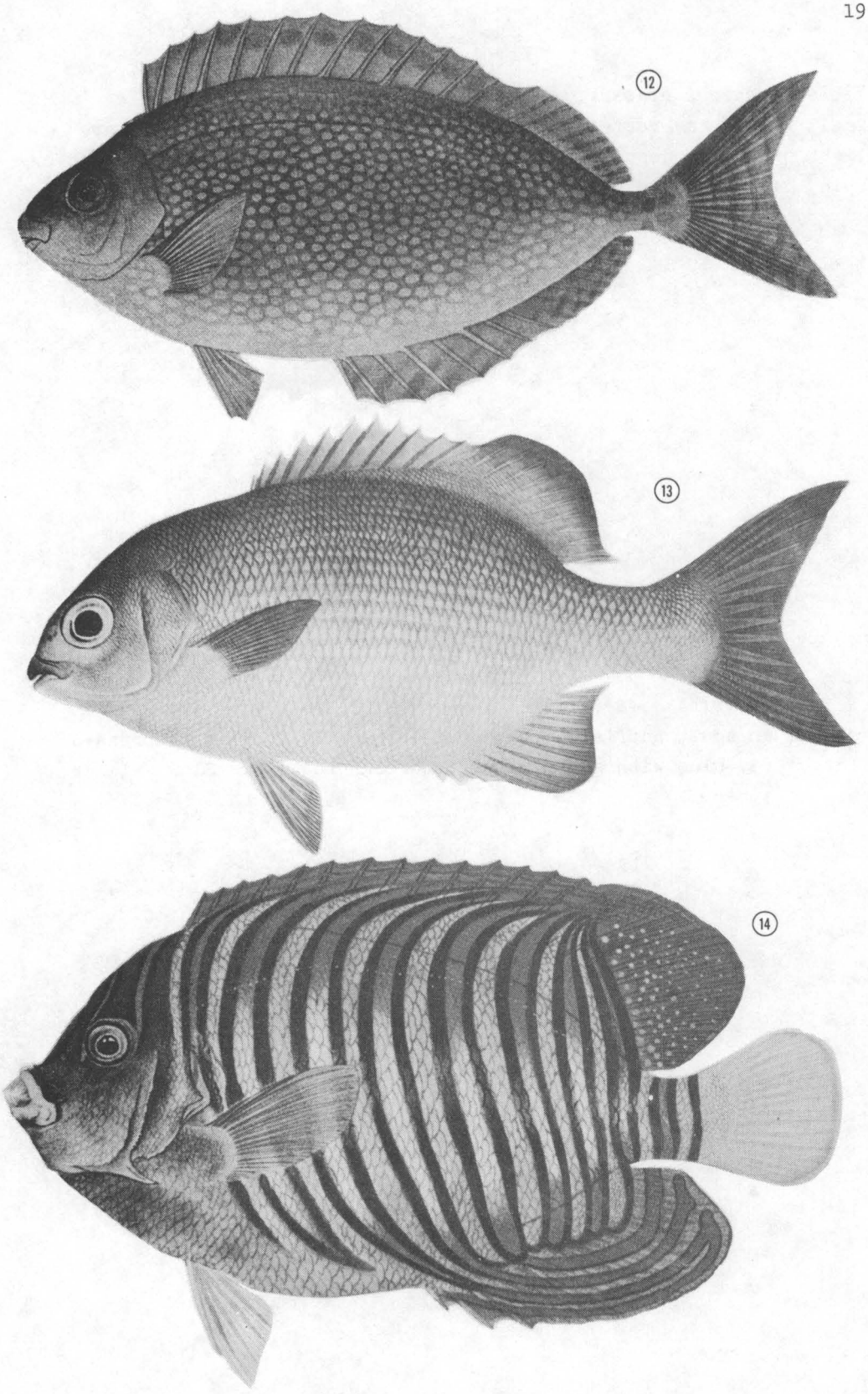
12. SIGANUS ROSTRATUS (Rabbitfish, spine-foot)
Small, 35 cm, herbivorous fish found around reefs and weedy areas. Long injurious spines along back. Wounds are very painful. Scales small, body slimy. Brown with meshwork of lighter spots.

13. KYPHOSIS CINERASCENS (Rudderfish)
A silver-blue-grey colour, darker on top. May reach 35 cm in length. Found in shallow coastal waters.

14. PYGOPLITES DIACANTHUS (Angelfish)
Very colourful small (25 cm) reef fish. Stripes are blue and yellow.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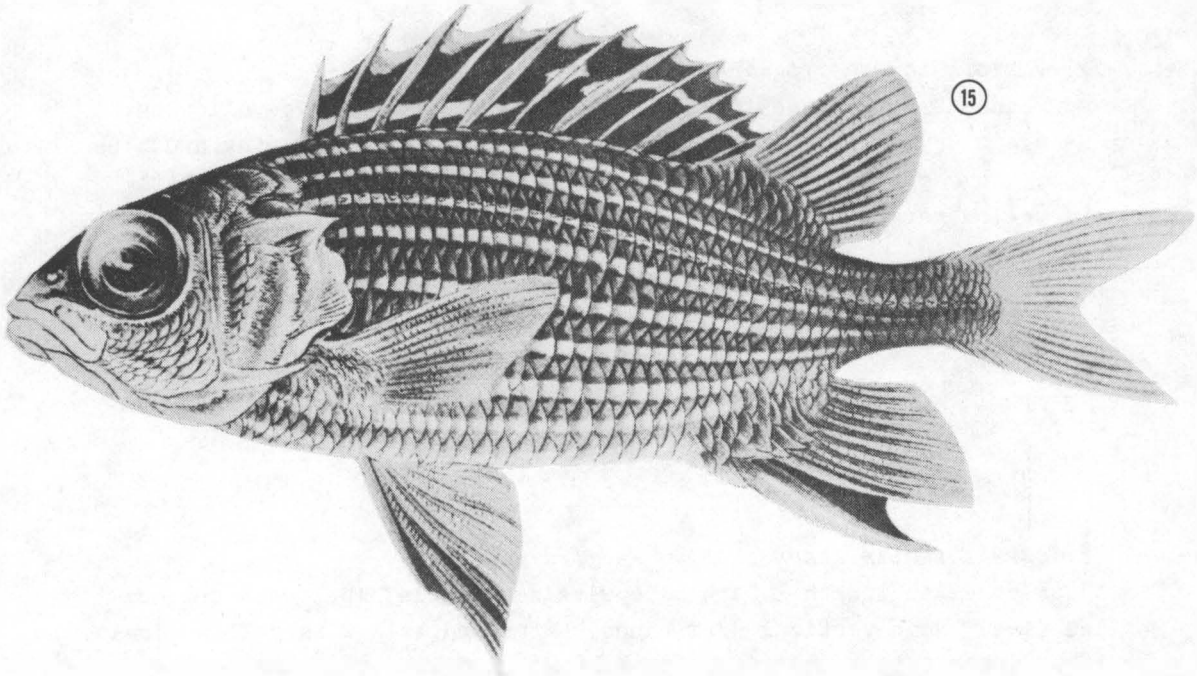
15. HOLOCENTRUS DIADEMA (Squirrelfish)

Small (15-20 cm) reef fish found in dark coral grottos. They are light orange to deep blood red with some dark edged light bands. Very spiny fish, a large anal spine.

16. PLATAX TEIRA (Batfish)

This is an adult batfish about 50 cm long. The body is compressed flat. Grey-blue with a dark stripe through the eye. Slow swimmers, easy to spear.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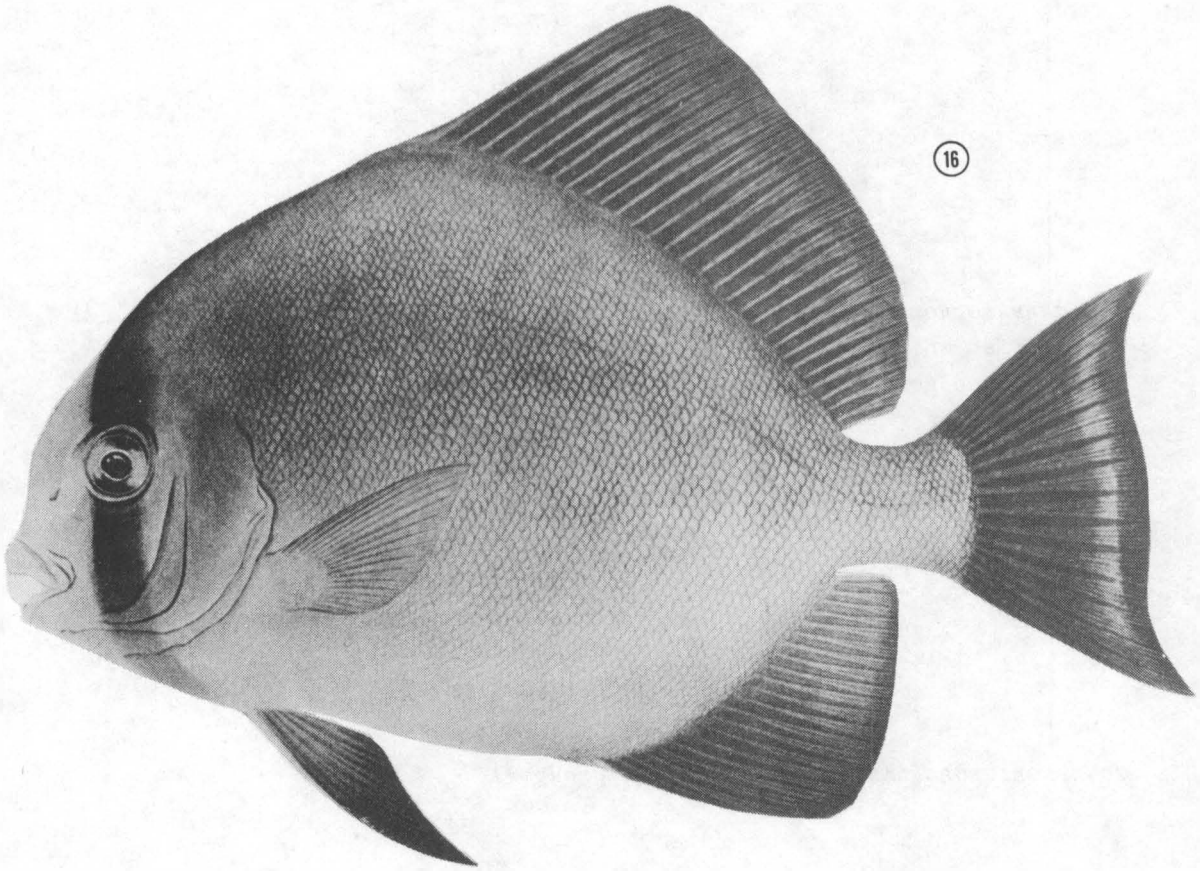
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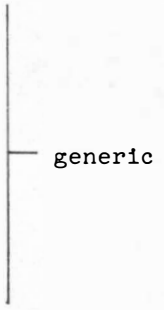
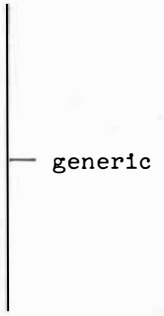
17. VARIOLA LOUTI (Lunar-tail cod)

May reach 60 cm or more in length. They are a red-orange-yellow but undergo a psychedelic colour change when dying. Red and pink and blue dots, on a purple and blue background. The lunar shaped tail with its yellow margin is distinctive.



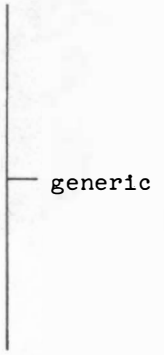
18. CEPHALOPHOLIS ARGUS (Blue spotted grouper)

About 60 cm in length. Dark blue with small pale blue spots on body and fins. Some vertical dark bands. Fins and tail with yellow margin. After death colour changes to dark brown. Solitary, around reefs. Large mouth.

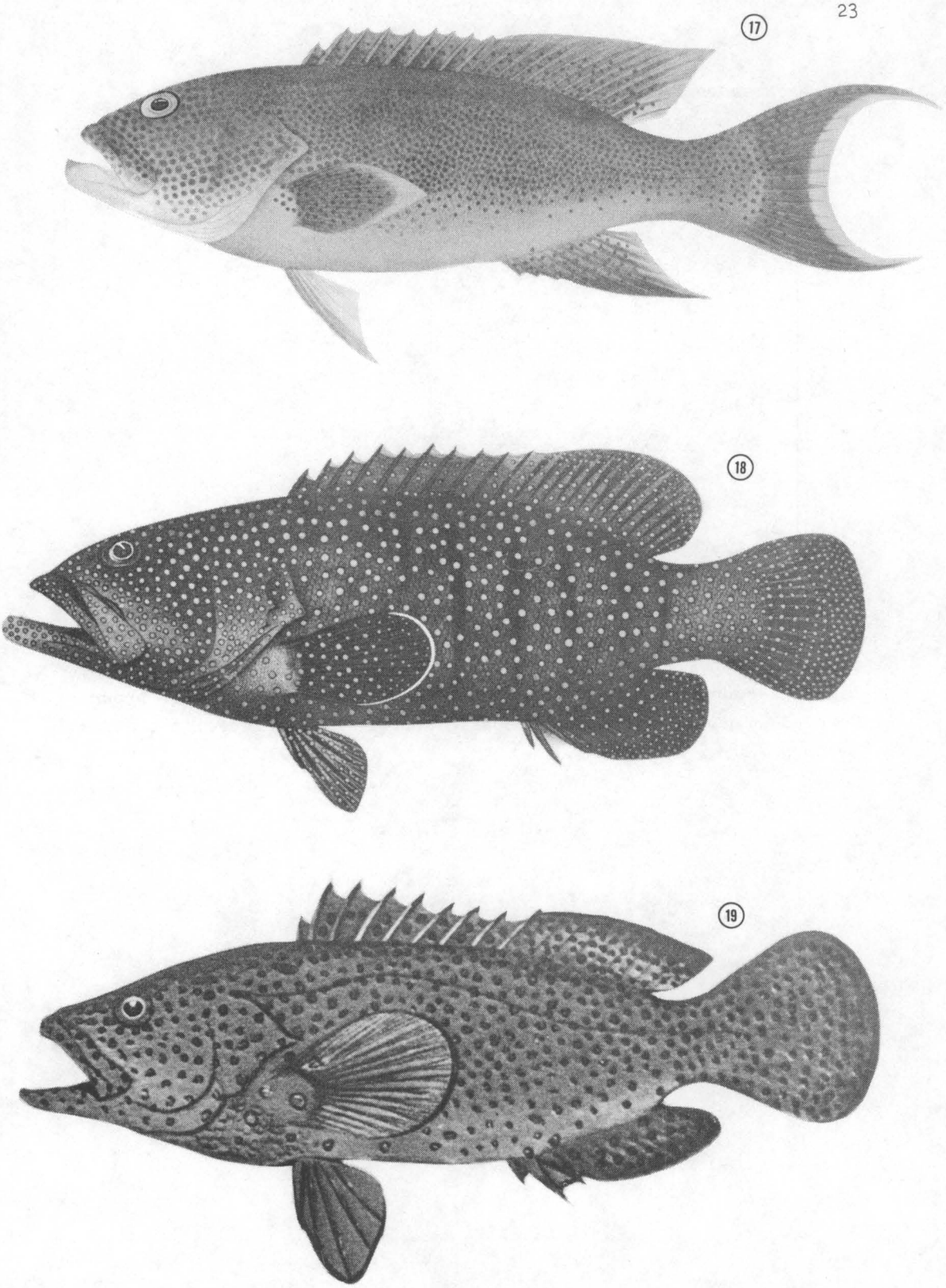


19. CEPHALOPHOLIS MINIATUS (Coral trout)

A reef fish which may reach 70 cm in length. Orange to brown with small dark edged blue spots.



20. PROMICROPS LANCEOLATUS (Giant grouper)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20. PROMICROPS LANCEOLATUS (Giant grouper)

This giant may grow to 700 lbs or more. It has a very large mouth and divers could be swallowed if caught unaware.

21. EPINEPHELUS TAUVINA (Spotted grouper)

Largest around 2 metres. Light brown with blotches of darker brown. Covered with darker red-brown mosaic spots. Around reefs in shallow or deep water.

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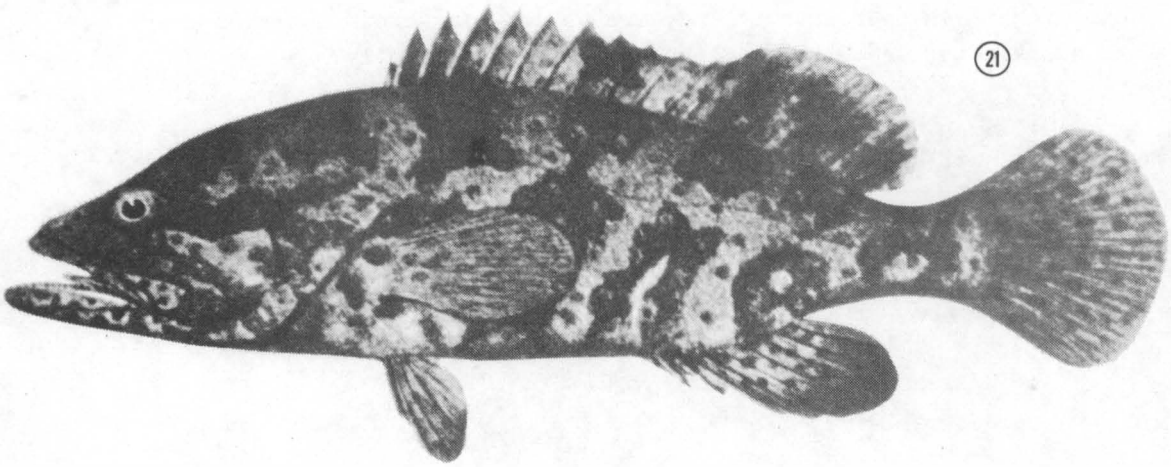

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22. PRISTIPOMOIDES ARGYROGRAMMICUS (Snapper)

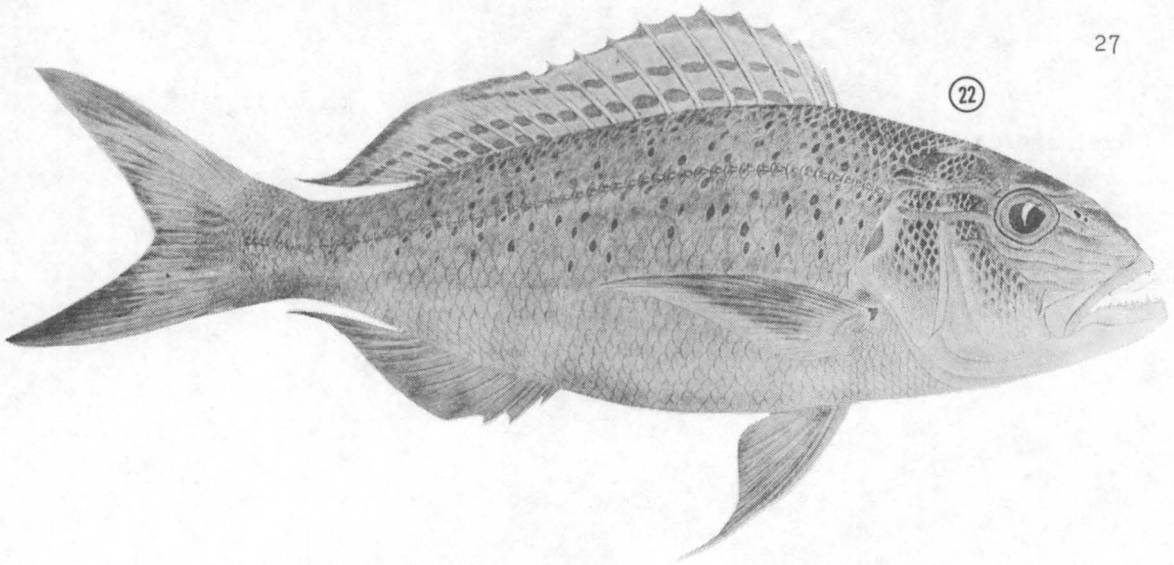
A large (1 metre) deep water snapper. Large eyes and mouth. Pink body with yellow lines on head, some yellow on fins and tail.

23. LUTJANUS BOHAR (Red snapper)

May reach 1 metre in length. Brownish-red on back tending more red on belly. "A red fish". Bottom dwellers travelling in small schools.

24. RUVETTUS PRETIOSUS (Oilfish)

A large 2 metre deep water fish which the Polynesians catch on calm dark nights in deep water. They are yellow-pink-brown but turn grey to black after death. The flesh is soft rich and oily.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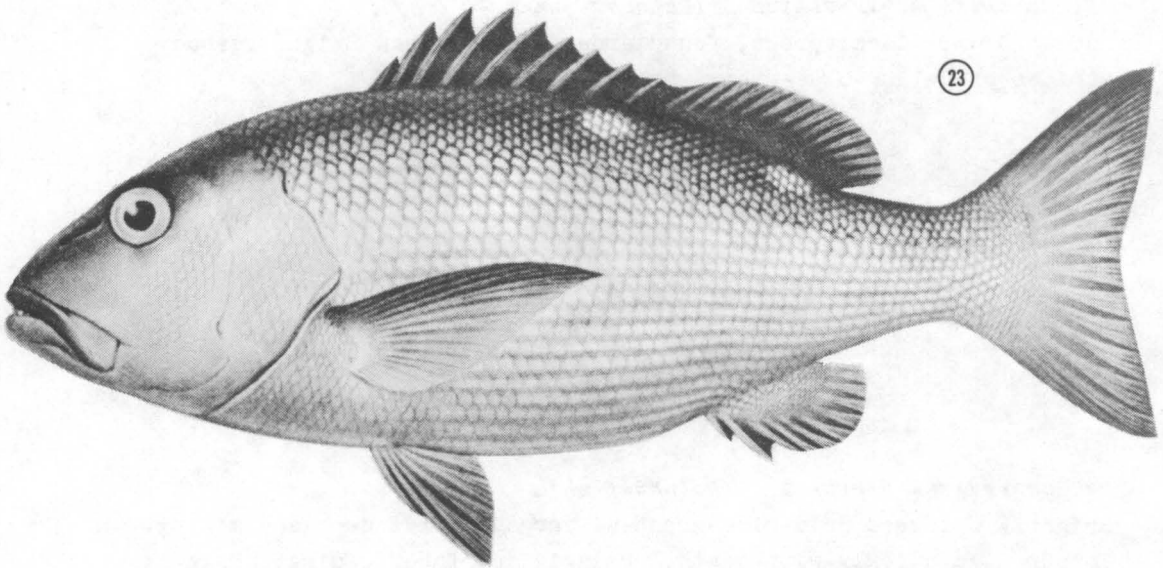
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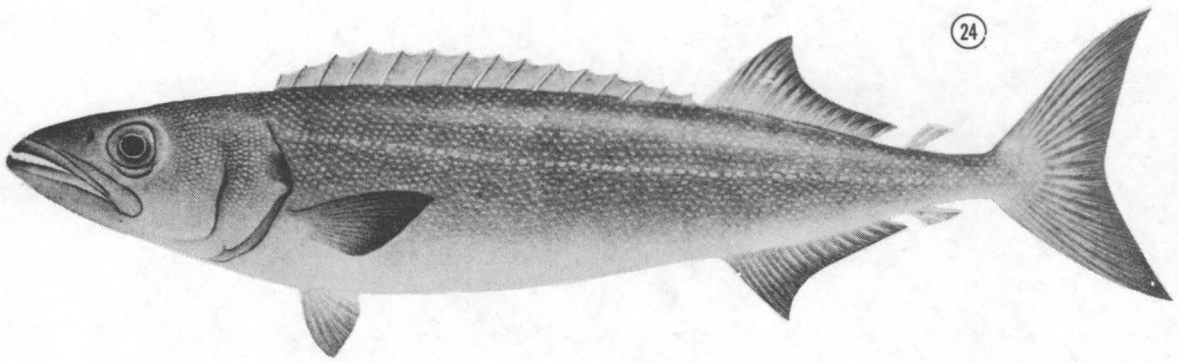
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25. APRION VIRESCENS (Jobfish)

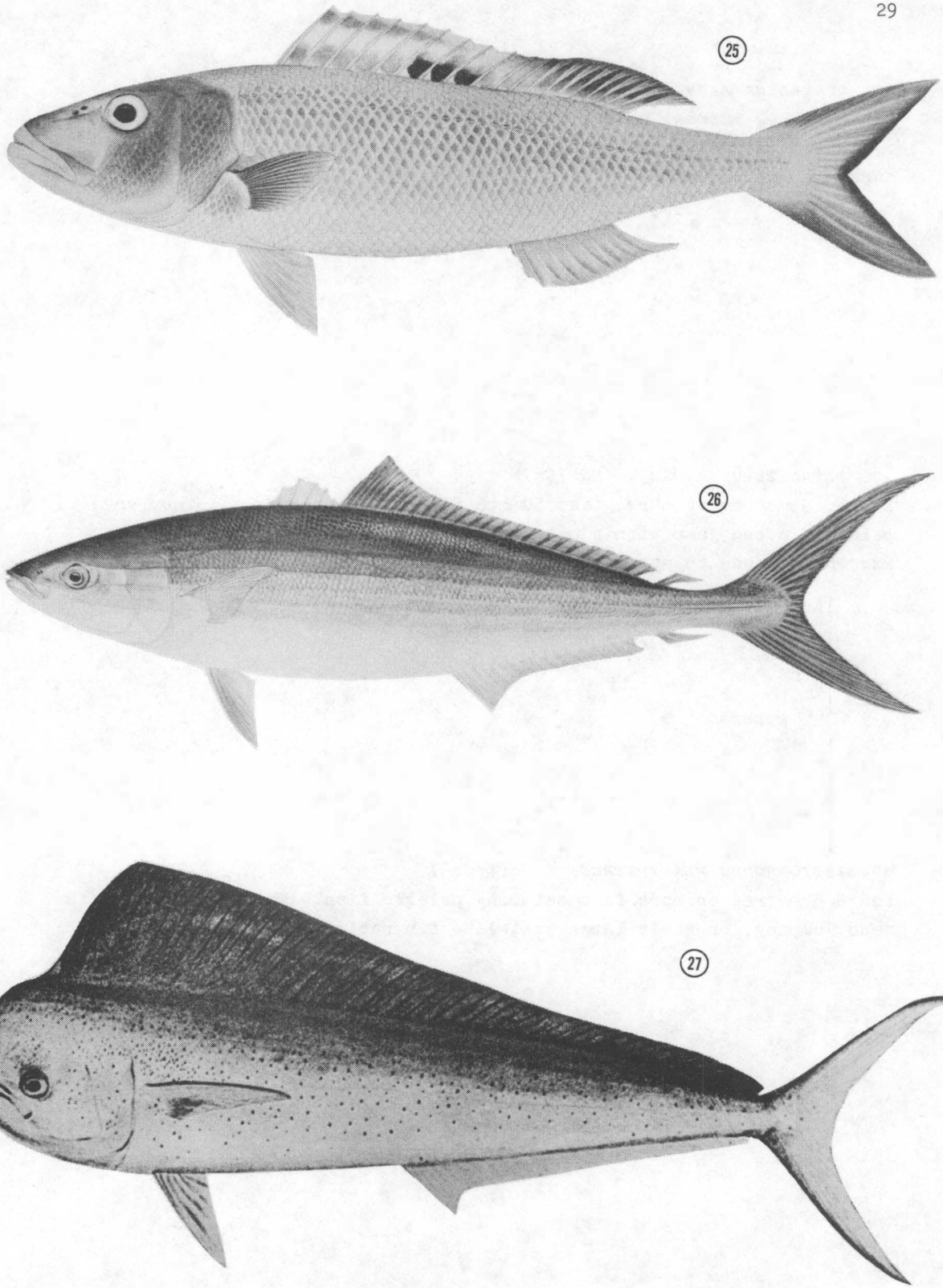
A light greyish-blue pelagic fish which may reach 80 cm. Found around reefs and passes. Soft flesh.

26. ELAGATIS BIPINNULATUS (Rainbow runner)

About 70 cm. Carnivorous, found around reef edge. Bright rainbow stripes of yellow-blue-green, belly white.

27. CORYPHAENA HIPPURUS (Dolphinfish)

Brightly coloured gold-blue-green-silver all iridescent and mixing. Colour dies quickly with death. Pelagic, surface feeding. Male has large dorsal fin reaching to the forehead. May reach 2 metres.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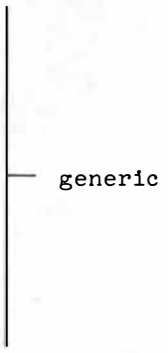
28. SPHYRAENA BARRACUDA (Great barracuda)

Large (1.5-2 metres) voracious carnivore with large teeth. Larger, older individuals hunt alone. Pelagic, outside reefs. Grey-blue with darker stripes, white belly.

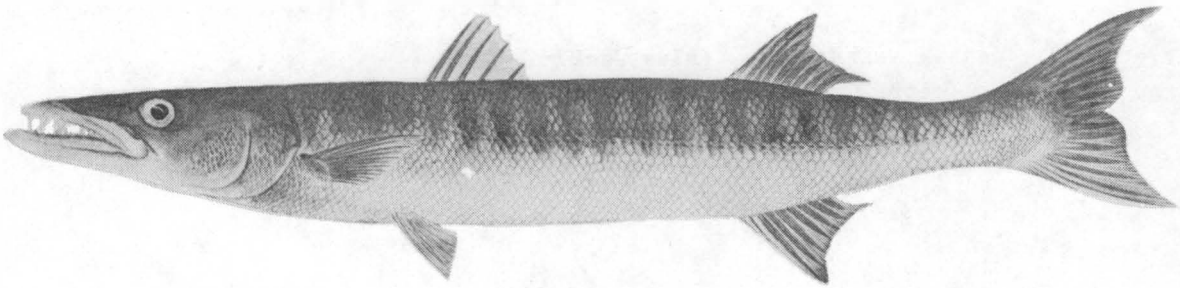
29. TETRAPTERUS AUDAX (Marlin)

Large, 5 metres or more, fast 50 mph fish of the open sea. They are pelagic, often jump with a peculiar twisting movement. A real catch. Have been known to attack canoes.



30. ISTIOPHORUS PLATYPTERUS (Sailfish)

Large, 5 metres or more, fast swimming pelagic fish. They are often seen jumping, or their large sail-like fin racing through the water.



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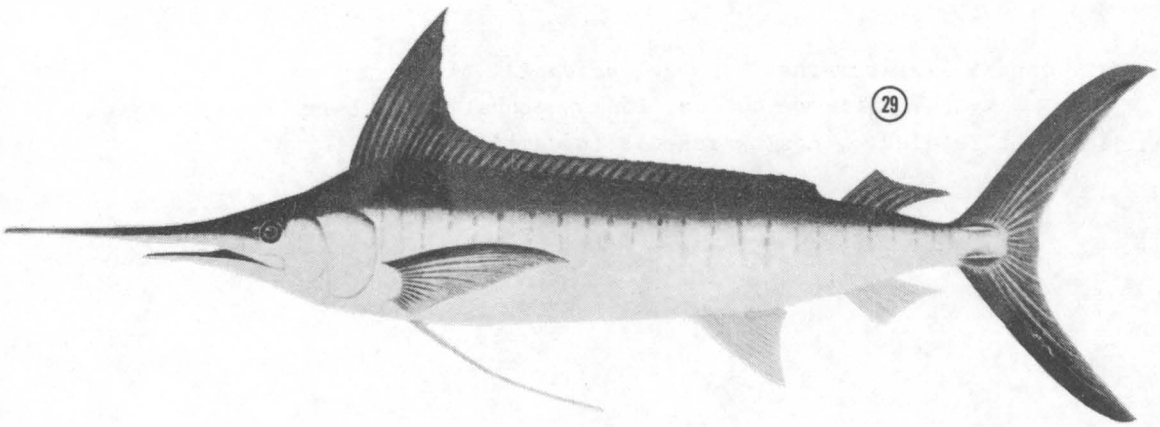

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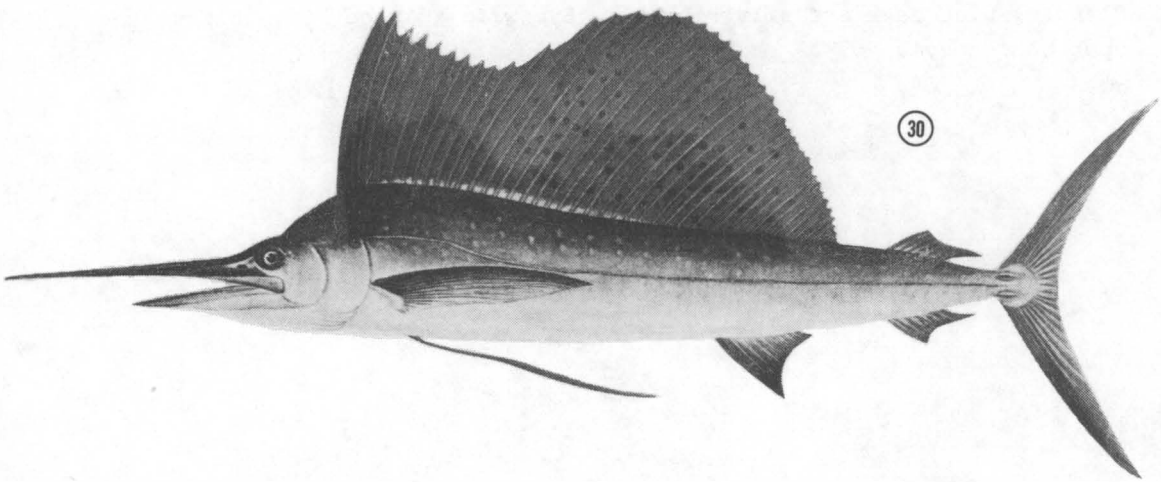

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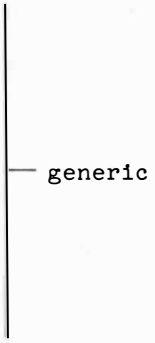
31. CARANX MELAMPYGUS (Blue Jack)

About 1 metre. Bright blue back with gold and black spots. Belly silver with black spots. Often travel in schools. Found on the reef edge, may enter lagoons.

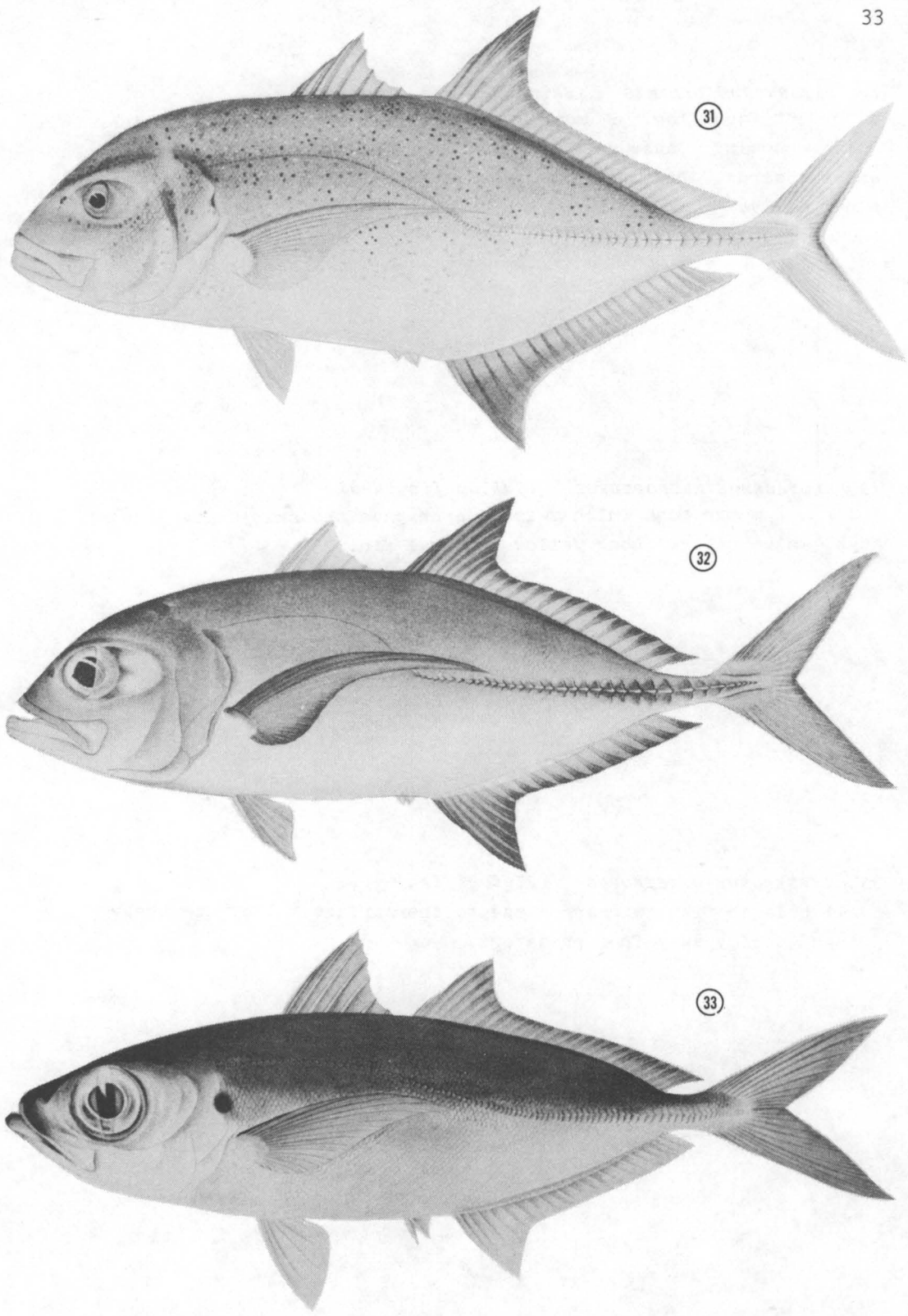


32. CARANX SEXFASCIATUS (Horse eye Jack)

About 1 metre. Silvery colour; long pectoral fin. Large eyes, active at night feeding. In slow schools in daytime.

33. SELAR CRUMENOPHTHALMUS (Silver scad)

Biggest around 35 cm. Travel in schools of hundreds of thousands. Slender, blue back and silver belly. Eye with adipose lid. Black spot behind eye.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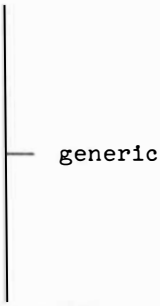
34. KATSUWONUS PELAMIS (Skipjack tuna - Bonito)

Important food fish. Pelagic, fast swimmers. Seasonal migrations in large schools. Cause great tumult when feeding which attracts sharks and sea birds. Distinguished by 3 to 5 longitudinal dark blue stripes along belly.

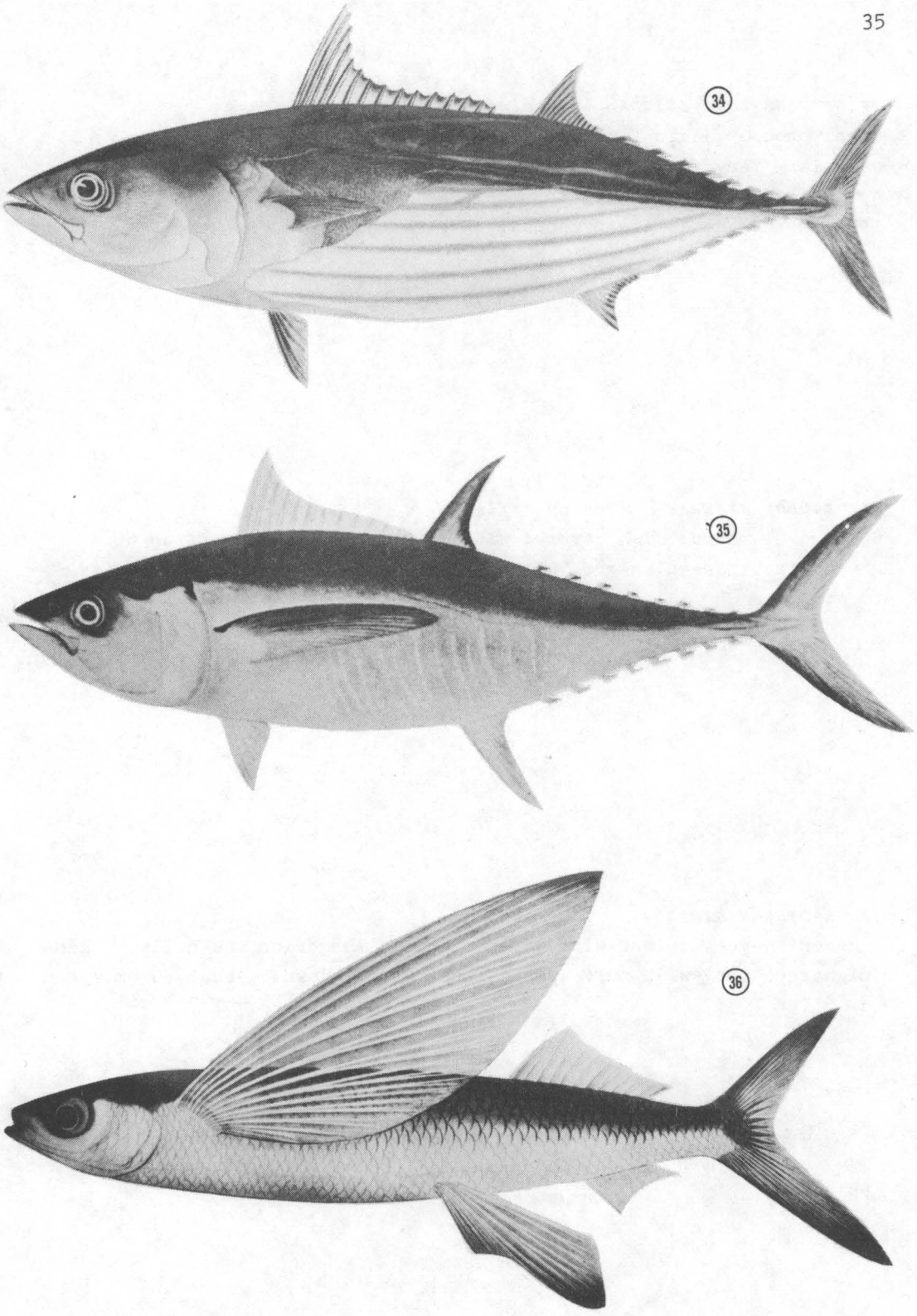


35. NEOTHUNNUS MACROPTERUS (Yellow-fin tuna)

A large 2 metre tuna which swims deeper than the skipjack. Blue on back, white belly. Long yellow pectoral fin.

36. CYPSELURUS OPISTHOPUS (Flying fish)

Small pelagic fish swimming close to the surface. They use their 'wings' to fly away from predators.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37. STRONGYLURA LEIURA (Needlefish)

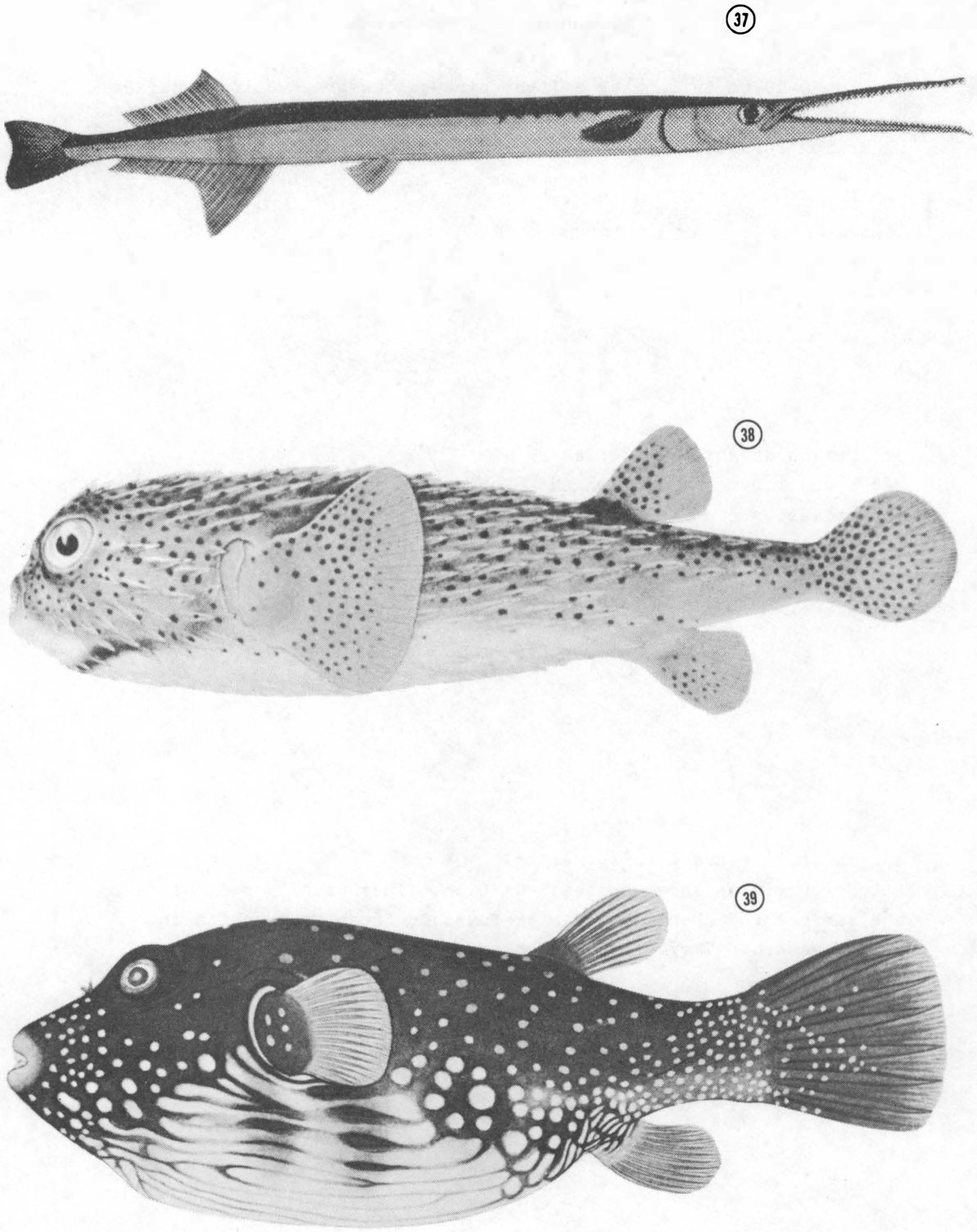
Carnivorous pelagic fish which feed close to the surface, often in schools. Very fast swimmers and they often leap out of the water. Attracted to light at night. Long needle-like jaws with many needle-like teeth. Bones are greenish. May reach 1 metre in length.

38. DIODON HYSTRIX (Porcupinefish)

A large (1 metre) fish covered with spines. They can puff up to a great size. Greenish-grey with a white belly. Slow swimmers, easy to spear.

39. AROTHRON HISPIDUS (Pufferfish)

A greenish-grey colour with white patches, larger on the belly. When frightened they will puff up and float upside down. About 50 cm.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40. PARUPENEUS INDICUS (Goatfish)

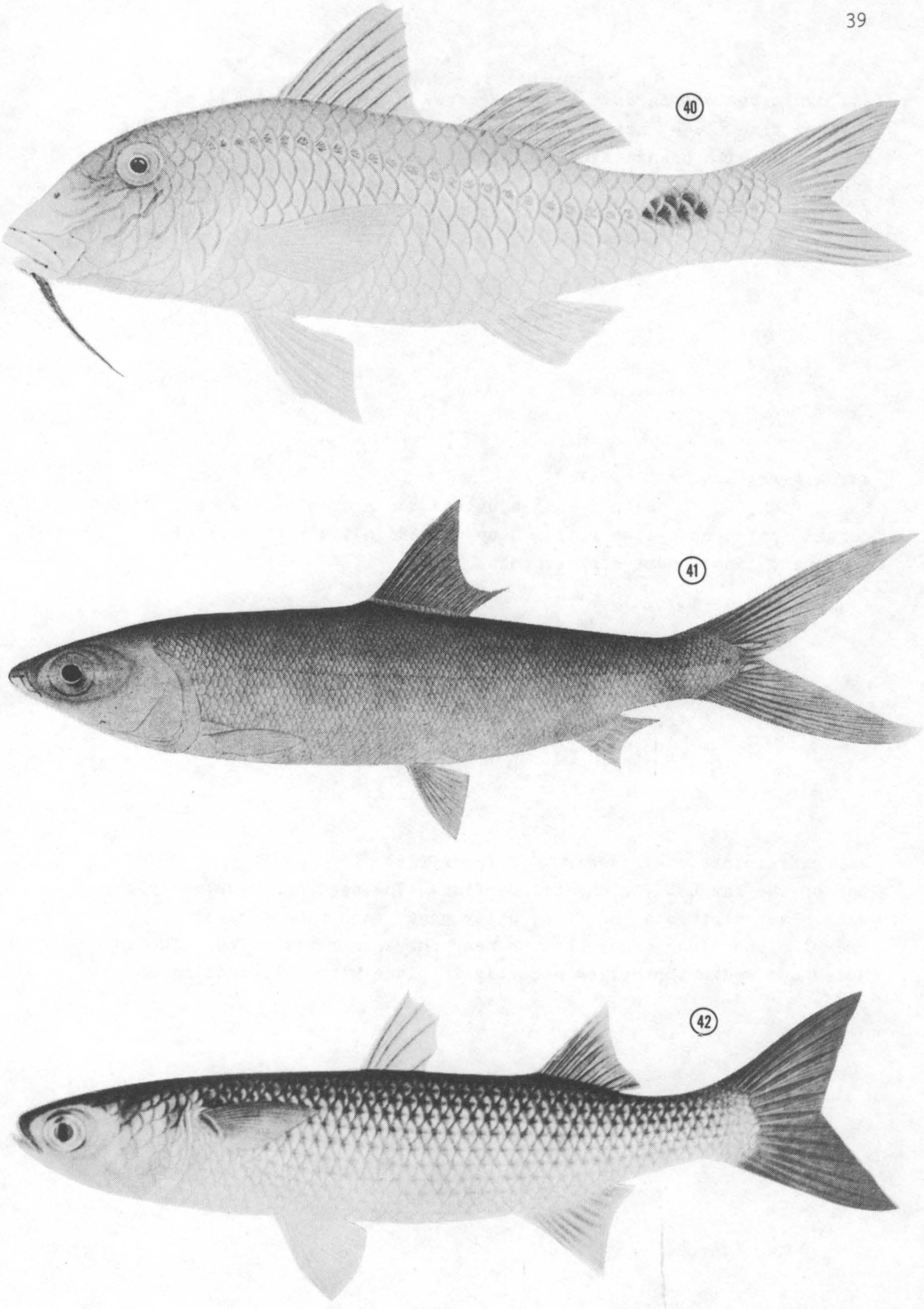
Around 30-40 cm in length, a light pink-yellow-green colour, darker on top. They have two barbels below the chin which they use in searching for food. Found mostly in shallower waters.

41. CHANOS CHANOS (Milkfish)

May reach 1.2 metres in length. Inhabit open sea but may enter bays and estuaries even muddy water. Swim in schools close to the surface, they have seasonal migrations when spawning. Large silver fish with small scales, tail deeply forked. Small mouth with no teeth.

42. MUGIL CEPHALUS (Grey Mullet)

Silver-grey with large scales, 40-70 cm. They usually swim close to the surface in schools and can be found in fresh or brackish and marine waters. They often jump several feet out of the water.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43. CHEILINUS UNDULATUS (Maori-Wrasse)

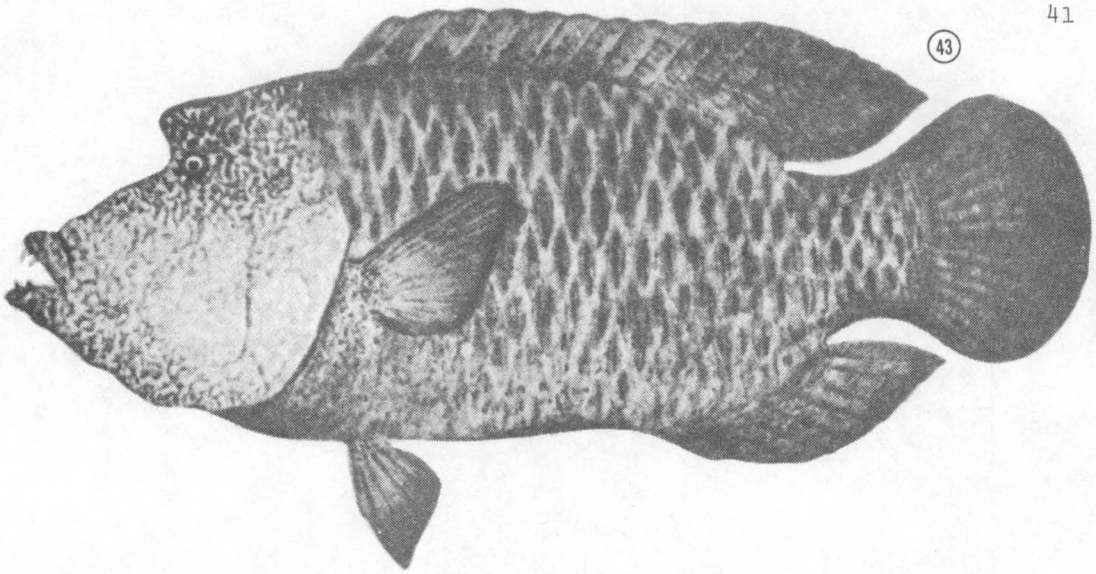
A large fish (1.5-3 metres) with exceedingly large scales. A light blue-green with orange lines on head. Bump on forehead. They live around reefs having a home they return to each night for sleeping. They are easy prey for the night diver.

44. ALUTERA SCRIPTA (Filefish)

Small fish (40 cm) with a long body and mouth at tip of snout. Long dorsal spine, comb-like tail. Blue-grey to olive with dark blue spots and lines, some darker spots.

45. BALISTOIDES VIRIDESCENS (Triggerfish)

One of the largest (50 cm) triggerfish. The head and back are yellow with black stripes along fins, belly grey, fins blue and yellow. Travel alone along sandy bottoms near shore or reefs. They hide in holes and wedge themselves securely in place with the erecting dorsal spine.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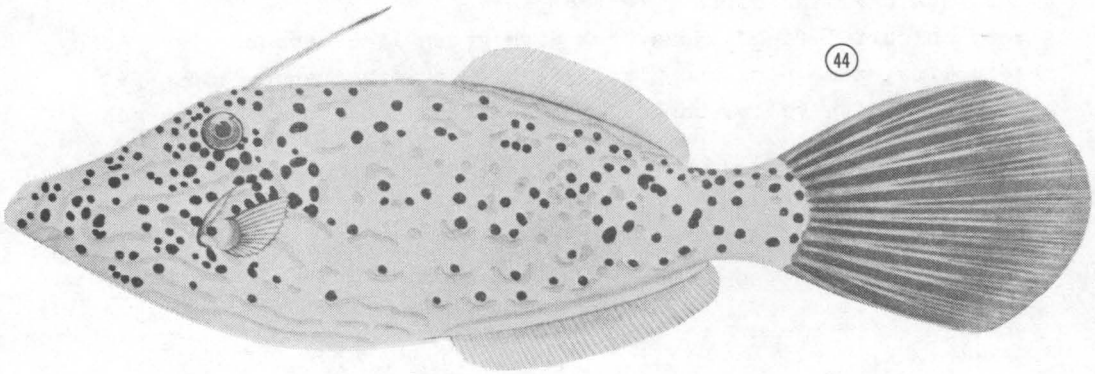
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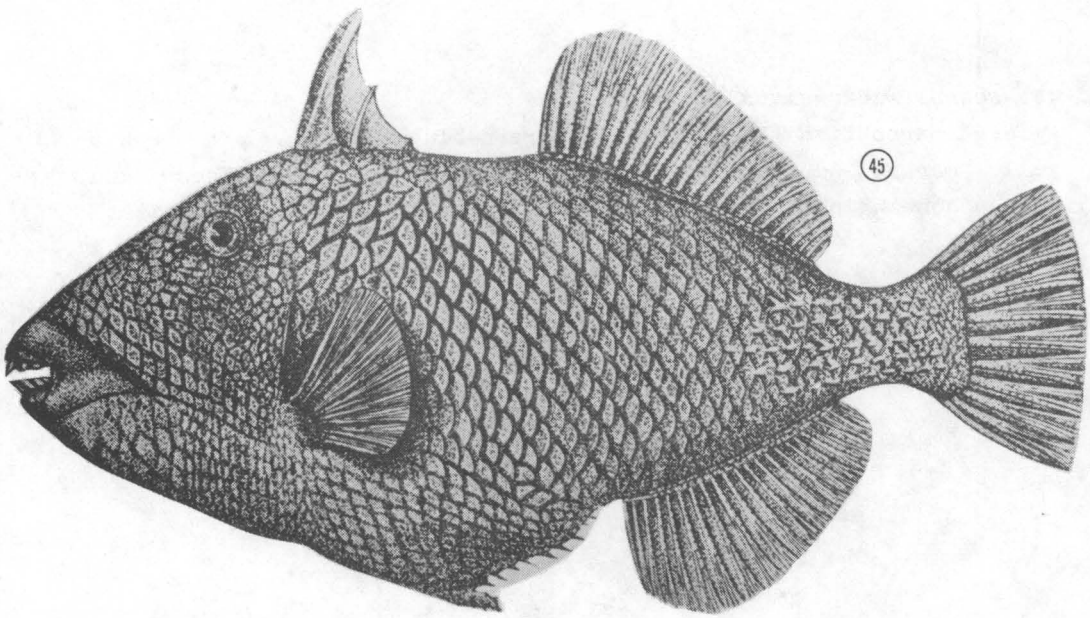
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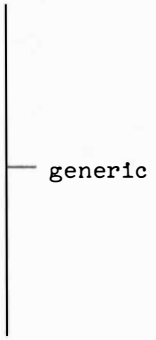
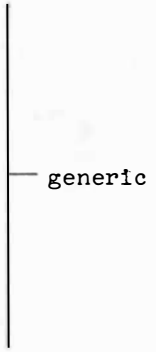
46. SCAROPS RUBROVIOLACEUS (Parrotfish)

Parrotfish are found around reefs and have complex behaviour patterns. There are scores of species, all very colourful. This is an immature male and is dark red on top, lighter red on belly.



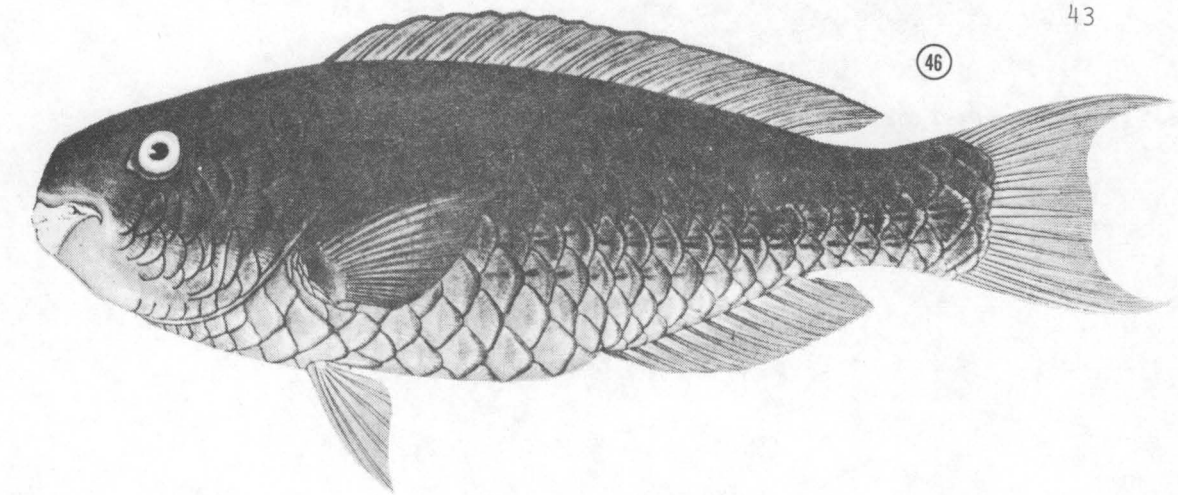
47. SCARUS CAPISTRATOIDES (Parrotfish)

A very colourful fish. Head dark with green lines around eyes. Body pale yellow, some pink and blue. Fins blue with orange band. Tail blue, green with yellow bands. Large scales and a parrot-like beak.



48. SCARUS MICRORHINOS (Parrotfish)

A large parrotfish (70 cm), mostly green-blue with some pink, red or yellow marks. Adults have a large protruding forehead. These fish have a home which they return to for sleeping. Active in daytime.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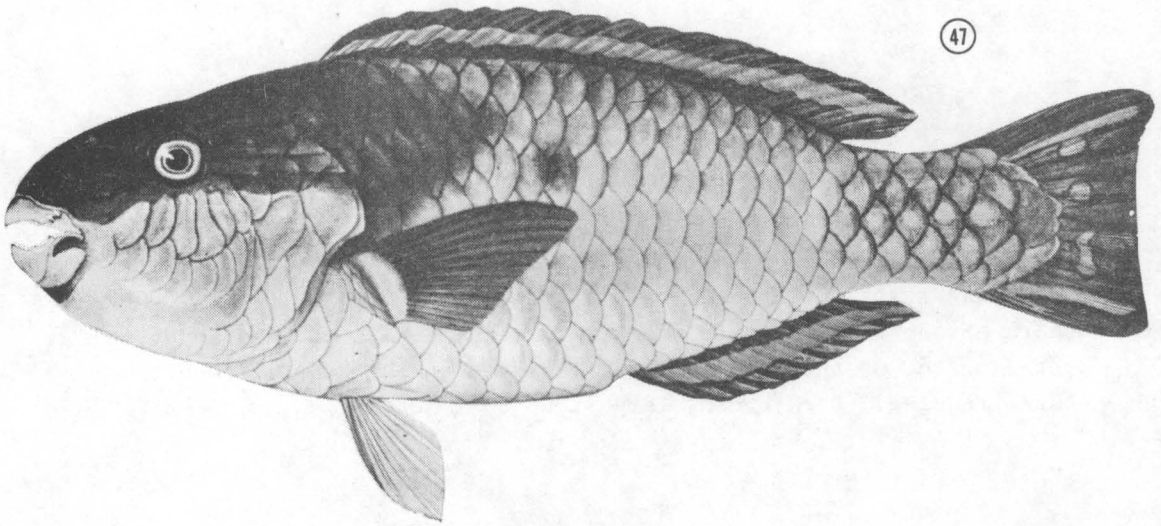
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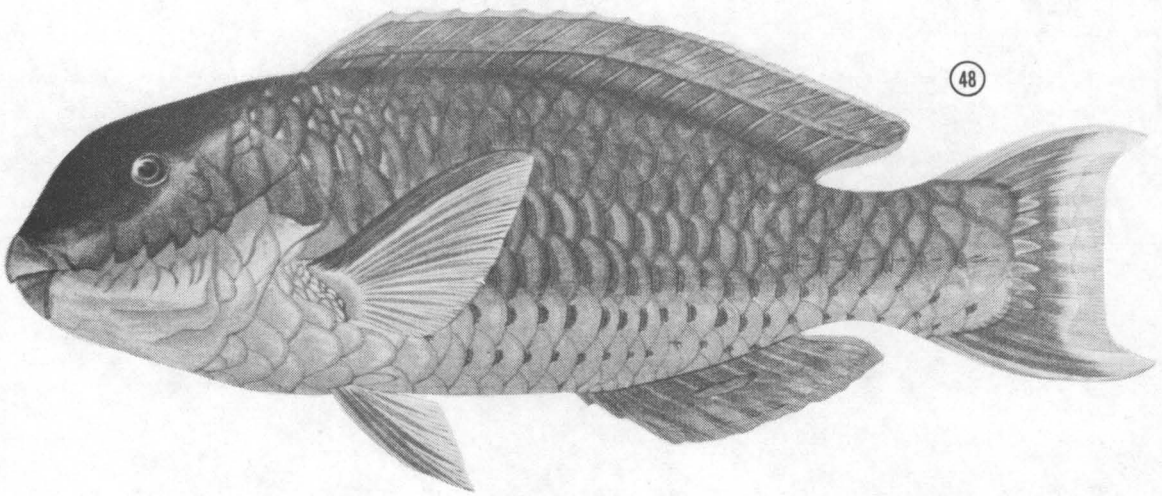
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49. AMPHIPRION CHRYSPTERUS (Anemonefish)
A small (20 cm) orange fish with light blue stripes behind the eye and mid-body. Found in association with the anemone which they use for protection - they dive deep into the anemone when frightened.

50. REMORA REMORA (Remora)
Remora attach themselves to sharks, turtles, marlin and whales by the sucker on top of the head. These fish feed on the debris of their host's feeding. Dark brown, largest up to 1 metre.

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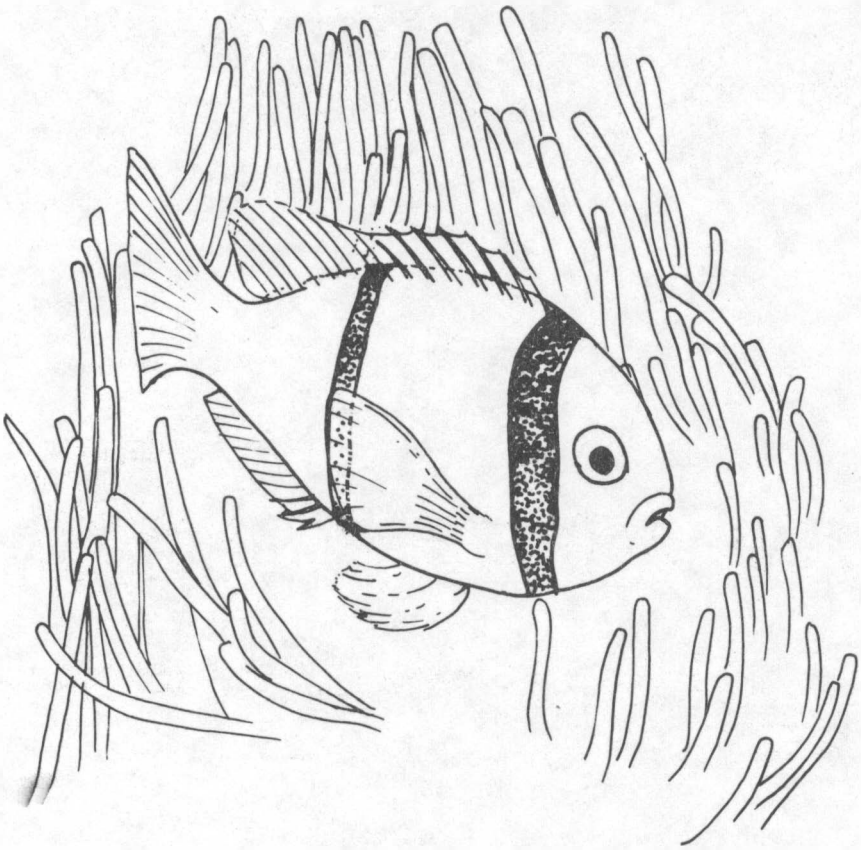

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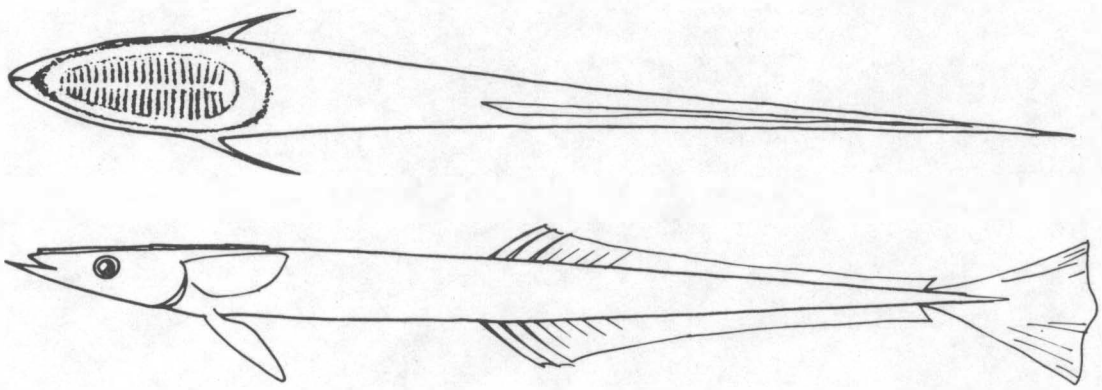


PART TWO

Collection of fish names
in the Eastern Solomons.

INTRODUCTION

My purpose here is not to offer an analysis of the language relationships of the Eastern Solomon Islands but rather to show that the collection of fish names is a potentially useful linguistic endeavour. Fish names have a high probability of being conservative. This is based on the fact that the marine environment has been stable for as long as man has been in the Indo-Pacific region. The marine environment is fairly uniform throughout the Indo-Pacific and a majority of fish families have a very wide distribution. Therefore, as man moved throughout this vast marine environment few totally new and unfamiliar fishes would be encountered. Familiar fish would be called by familiar names. The reconstruction of language relationships back to Proto-Austronesian through fish names is borne out by the number of cognates between the Eastern Solomon Austronesian languages and the Polynesian languages of Tikopia, Tonga, and Tahiti. Many fish names are already considered Proto-Austronesian.

The languages of the Eastern Solomons are extremely diverse and include both Austronesian (Melanesian and Polynesian Outliers), and non-Austronesian of Santa Cruz Group. In his paper, 'Languages of the Southeast Solomons and their Historical Relationships', R.C. Green (1976) summarises this area in detail. I collected names from all these language groups with the majority being in the Cristobal-Malaitan group as defined by Green. In general I found great uniformity within the Cristobal-Malaitan group. More surprising is the number of shared cognates found between all three major language groups. The collection of more language fish names can only increase our understanding of language relationships in the Indo-Pacific.

Part One of this handbook is designed for the collection of language fish names with pointers to problem areas. Part Two is an expansion and explanation of these areas as experienced with my collection in the Solomon Islands. My intention here is to show what kinds of information can be collected and how to seek cognates in what may appear a meaningless plethora of fish names.

FISH SPECIES USED FOR LANGUAGE NAME COLLECTION IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

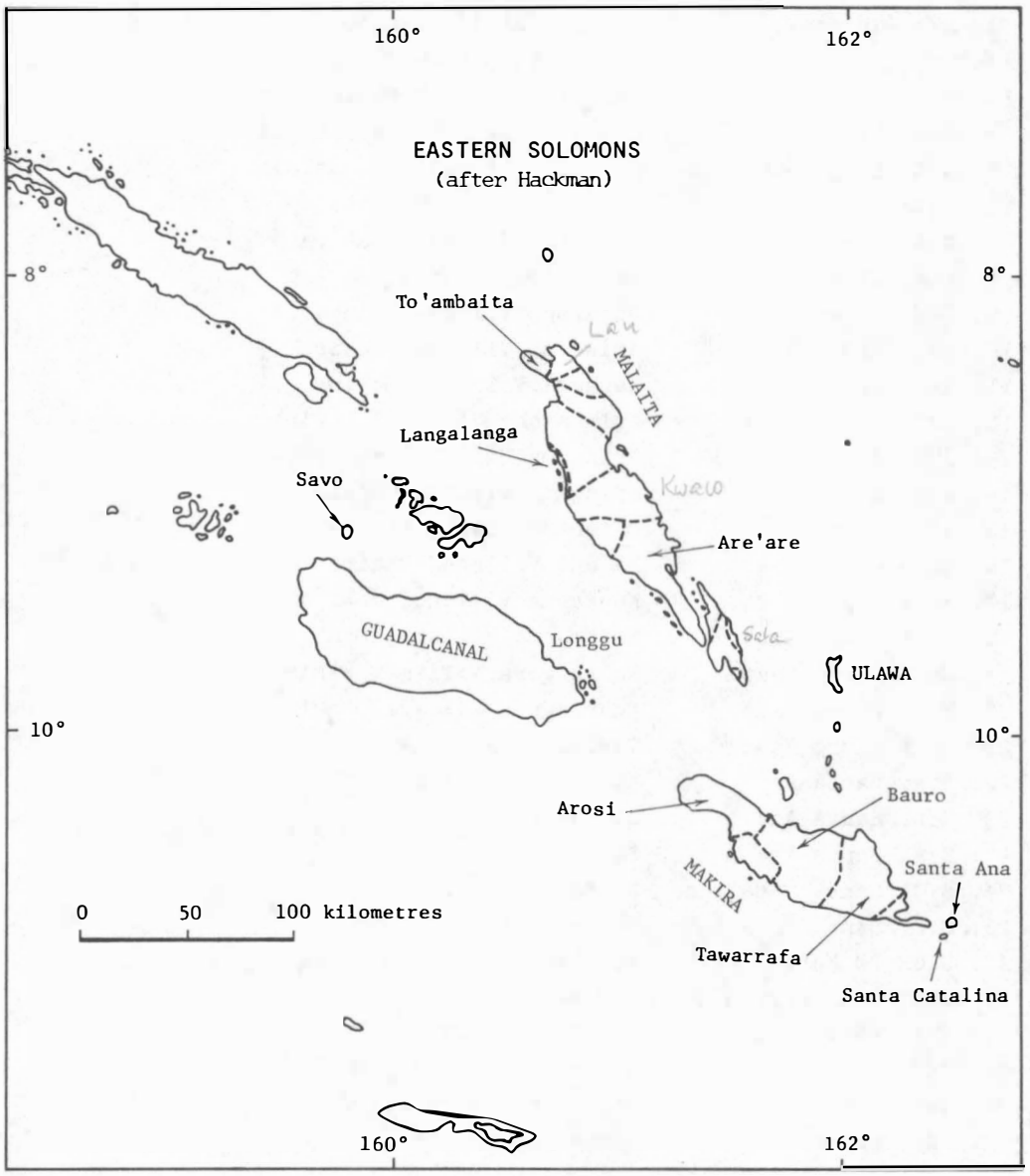
1.	*GALEOCERDO CUVIERI*	tiger shark	[1]*
2.	*CARCHARHINUS AMBLYRICHINUS*	grey shark	[2]
3.	*CARCHARHINUS ALBIMARGINATUS*	silver-tip shark	
4.	*AETOBATUS NARINARI*	eagle ray	[4]
5.	*GYMNOTHORAX UNDULATUS*	moray eel	[6]
6.	*ACANTHURUS LINEATUS*	surgeonfish	[10]
7.	*ACANTHURUS STRIATUS*	surgeonfish	[9]
8.	*NASO UNICORNIS*	unicornfish	[11]
9.	*CARANX MELAMPYGUS*	jack	[31]
10.	*ELEGATIS BIPINNULATUS*	rainbow runner	[26]
11.	*SELAR CRUMENOPHTHALMUS*	scad	[33]
12.	*CORYPHAENA HIPPURUS*	dolphinfish	[27]
13.	*CHEILINUS UNDULATUS*	maori wrasse	[43]
14.	*APRION VIRESCENS*	jobfish	[25]
15.	*LETHRINELLA MINIATA*	emperor	[7]
16.	*LETHRINUS KALLOPTERUS*	emperor	[8]
17.	*LUTJANUS BOHAR*	snapper	[23]
18.	*CEPHALOPHOLIS ARGUS*	rock cod	[18]
19.	*CEPHALOPHOLIS MINIATUS*	rock cod	[19]
20.	*EPINEPHELUS TAUVINA*	greasy cod	[21]
21.	*PLECTROPOMA MACULATUM*	coral cod	
22.	*EPINEPHELUS LANCEOLATUS*	grouper	[20]
23.	*VARIOLA LOUTI*	lunar-tail cod	[17]
24.	*SIGANUS ROSTRATUS*	rabbitfish	[12]
25.	*AGRIOPOSPHYRAENA BARRACUDA*	barracuda	[28]
26.	*SPHYRAENA JELLO*	barracuda	
27.	*OSBECKIA SCRIPTA*	filefish	[44]
28.	*BALISTOIDES VIRDESCENS*	triggerfish	[45]
29.	*DIODON HYSTRIX*	porcupinefish	[38]
30.	*AROTHRON HISPIDUS*	toadfish	[39]
31.	*ANGUILLA MARMORATA*	fresh water eel	
32.	*MUGIL CEPHALUS*	mullet	[42]
33.	*AMPHIPRION BICINCTUS*	anemonefish	[49]
34.	*UPENEUS VITTATUS*	goatfish	[40]
35.	*MAKAIRA INDICA*	black marlin	[29]
36.	*ISTIOPHORUS PLATYPTHURUS*	sailfish	[30]
37.	*STRONGYLURA LEIURA*	needlefish	[37]
38.	*KATSUWONUS PELAMIS*	skipjack tuna	[34]
39.	*NEOTHUNNIS MACROPTERUS*	yellow-fin tuna	[35]
40.	*HOLOCENTRUS SPINIFER*	squirrelfish	[15]
41.	*EXOCOETUS VOLITANS*	flyingfish	[36]
42.	*PYGOPLITES DIACANTHUS*	angelfish	[14]
43.	*PLATAX TEIRA*	batfish	[16]
44.	*BOLBOMETOPON MURATICUS*	parrotfish	
45.	*CETOSCARUS PULCHELLUS*	parrotfish	
46.	*CHLORURUS MICRORHINOS*	parrotfish	[48]
47.	*CARANX IGNOBILIS*	jack	
48.	*CARANX MELAMPYGUS*	jack	
49.	*CARANGOIDES FULVOGUTTATUS*	jack	[32]
50.	*COLLECTIVE NAME FOR FISH*	fish	

*[ ] corresponding number in Part One.

LANGUAGES, THEIR ABBREVIATIONS, AND THE RECORDING SITE FOR EACH COLLECTION IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Language			Recording Site
1.	SV	Savosavo	Sisiaka Village, Savo
*2.	TMB	To'ambaita	Lunga Plantation, Honiara
*3.	TMB	To'ambaita	Wainuri Village, Makira
4.	LNG	Langalanga	Laulasi, Langalanga, Malaita
5.	LNG	Langalanga	Laulasi, Langalanga, Malaita
6.	LGU	Longgu	Rere Point, Guadalcanal
7.	A'A	Are'are	Aringama Village, Makira
8.	ULW	Ulawa	Hadjah Bay, Ulawa
9.	ULW	Ulawa	Su'ulopo Village, Ulawa
*10.	ARS	Arosi 2	Aringama Village, Makira
11.	ARS	Arosi	Hagaura Village, Makira
12.	ARS	Arosi	Asimanioha Village, Makira
13.	ARS	Arosi	Aringama Village, Makira
14.	ARS	Arosi	Aringama Village, Makira
15.	ARS	Arosi	Manore Village, Makira
16.	BR W	Bauro West	Fagani Village, Makira
17.	BR W	Bauro West	Kaokaona Village, Makira
18.	BR E	Bauro East	Mwanibena Village, Makira
19.	BR E	Bauro East	Ngorangora Village, Makira
20.	BR E	Bauro East	Ngorangora Village, Makira
21.	BR E	Bauro East	Tawane Village, Makira
*22.	S.A.	Santa Ana	Kirakira, Makira
23.	S.A.	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
24.	S.A.	Santa Ana	Santa Ana
25.	S.C.	Santa Catalina	Santa Catalina
26.	S.C.	Santa Catalina	Santa Catalina
27.	S.CR	Tö Motu	Mëlo Village, Santa Cruz
*28.	RF	Reef Island	Honiara
*29.	RF	Reef Island	Kirakira, Makira
30.	TKP	Tikopia	Nukukaisi Village, Makira
31.	THT	Tahitien	Fishes of Polynesia
*32.	TNG	Tonga	Kirakira, Makira

* Indicates those recording sites outside the language area. These are probably less reliable than those situations recorded in the language area. Catch as catch can.

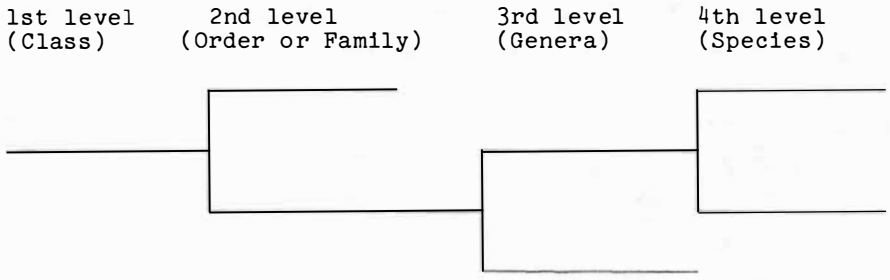

160°
162°
EASTERN SOLOMONS
(after Hackman)
8°
To'ambaita
MALAITA
Langalanga
Savo
Kwaio
Are'are
GUADALCANAL
Longgu
Sa'a
ULAWA
10°
Arosi
Bauro
MAKIRA
Santa Ana
0
50
100 kilometres
Tawarrafa
Santa Catalina

HOW FISH ARE NAMED AND CLASSIFIED

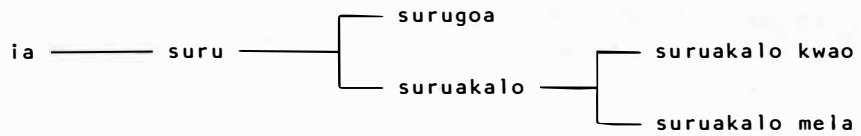
People living where there are many very diverse marine habitats are faced with as many as 4,000 different fish species. Many of these are important food fish and are actively fished. Many other species are not considered food fish because they are poisonous, small sized or cannot be captured. The Solomon Islands has one of the richest marine fauna in the world and a vast majority of fishes are known and named. The people have developed over 100 named fishing techniques to exploit this tremendously rich marine resource. These techniques have been developed to correspond to fish behaviour and many are specific to fish genera. Akimichi (ms) collected substantial fish-lore from Lau, North Malaita, on how the people perceive and deal with fish. Details of fish ecology and behaviour cover feeding, habitat, daily and seasonal activity, territory or sleeping and sheltering behaviour, escape routes, spawning, swimming depth, schooling, and so on. All knowledge is applied toward the capture of an extremely wide variety of fishes. The Solomon Island fisherman is thus familiar with several hundreds of fish species. Each of these fish when dealt with as individual fish will have a specific name. The lone solitary barracuda is ono. Other fish travel in schools of either single species or several different species. The totality of fish becomes staggering. The Solomon Islanders have systematic classification systems designed to reduce the total amount of fish diversity by lumping fish, through generic terms, into groups. Fish are grouped into units based on the people's observations and conceptualisation of fish morphology and behaviour. The morphological units unite fish with similar physical characteristics and is a Linnaean-like scheme based on biological relatedness. These units classify from the general to the specific and are hierarchic. The behavioural units lump fish together based on similar behavioural patterns. All those fish which feed at night thus belong to a separate group from the day feeders. A single fish may then have three names: a specific name, a morphological generic, and a behavioural generic.

Morphological Units

Morphological units are based on physical similarities and extend to four increasingly specific hierarchical levels. These levels correspond roughly to the Linnaean system as follows:



In Lau, the names for the Lethrinids 15 and 16 are:



In this case the 4th level terms distinguish colour differences between two very similar fish. Kwao is whitish, mela is reddish.

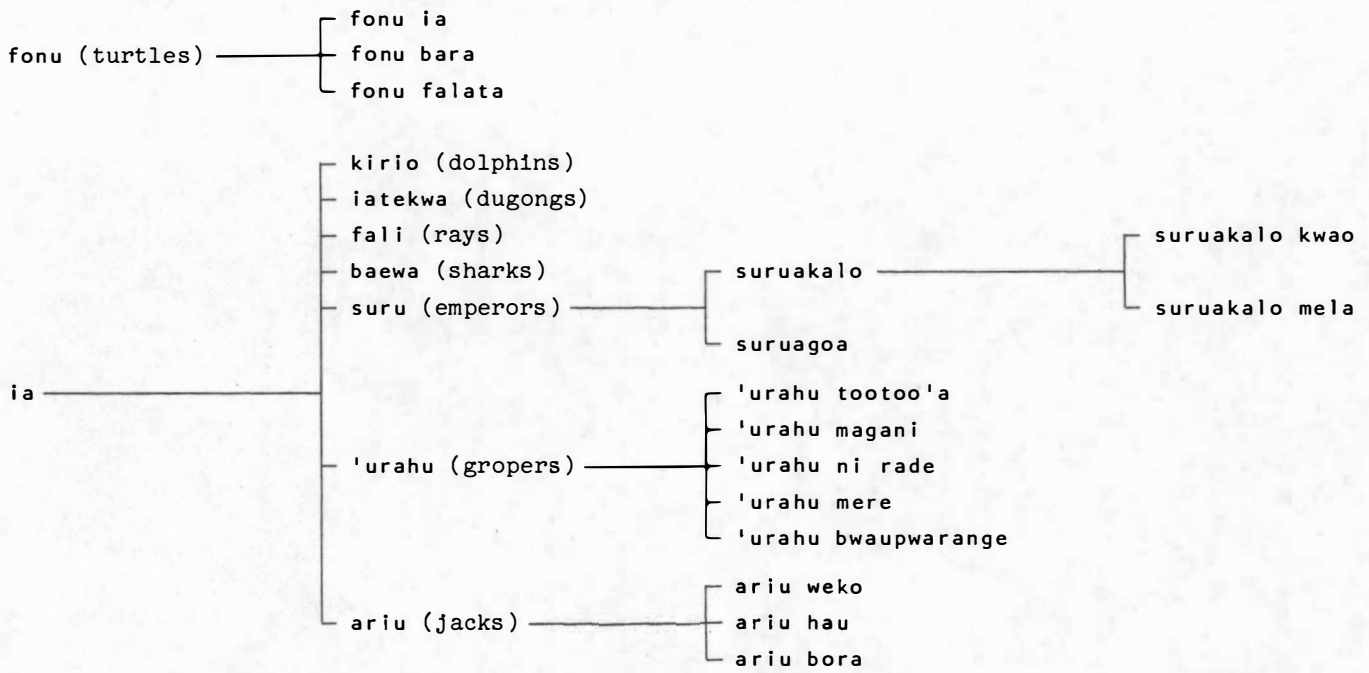
1st Level Terms

The 1st level terms include an exceedingly wide range of diverse creatures. Interestingly, this level is based more on behaviour than on morphology in the Western sense. This level groups many non-related life forms on the basis of where the animal is found and how it travels. From Lau the 1st level terms are:

wāwā	Land creatures. Includes snakes, worms, lizards, millipeds.
manu	Flying creatures. Includes birds, insects and flying-foxes.
fonu	Turtles.
ia	Sea creatures. Includes dolphins, dugongs, sharks, rays, and fish. Ia faka is a term for Europeans and means *'sea creature from a ship'*. I am not certain about the inclusion of sea-snakes, crayfish, starfish, sea-cucumbers, etc. into this group.

Figure One

GENERALISED HIERARCHICAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM USING SEVERAL LANGUAGES FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS



2nd Level Terms

The 2nd level terms are more specific and unite similar or related fish into units based on morphology. Figure One shows the Solomon Island system of fish classification. The 1st level term ia thus includes all creatures which swim. Interestingly, turtles are not included in ia but have their own 1st level term, fonu. The 2nd level terms are generic and separate sharks, rays, and families of fish. These are based on morphology and group related fish together and are therefore more specific than the 1st level units. This level corresponds to the Linnaean Order or Family. All sharks are pagewa; all rays are fari. From Santa Catalina some 2nd level generic terms are:

pagewa	*Lamniformes* (sharks)
fari	*Myiobatiformes* (rays)
suru	*Lethrinidae* (emperors)
gurafu	*Epinephelidae* (gropers)
ariu	*Carangidae* (jacks)
pupu	*Balistidae* (triggerfish)
ganate	*Mugilidae* (mullets)
aiga ni karu	*Scaridae* (parrotfish)

3rd Level Terms

The 2nd level terms are collective but general. In cases where a fish family has only one or two species a 3rd level term is not applied. In families with a multitude of species which differ in size, colouration, or habitat more specific terms are applied. These 3rd level terms are more specific and often descriptive. The 3rd level terms are usually a combination of the 2nd level term plus a modifier. These modifiers have reference to colouration, habitat, resemblance to plants, animals, other fish, or man and cover a wide range of observations, resemblances, concepts, behaviour, shape, and so on. These are detailed in the section dealing with name meanings. An example here from Arosi for the gropers (18, 20, 22) demonstrates the range of descriptive modifiers used to distinguish between many 'urahu.

2nd Level	3rd Level	Name meaning
'urahu	'urahu tootoo'a	*'blood-red spots'*
	'urahu magani	*'brown like the nut'*
	'urahu ni rade	*'found in the coral'*
	'urahu waiau	*'shaped like the bonito'*
	'urahu mere	*'red'*
	'urahu hasihasi	*'like an old woman'*
	'urahu ni matawa	*'found in deep sea'*
	'urahu siahuhu	*'eel trap mouth'*
	'urahu wari	*'brown spotted'*
	'urahu wasi	*'wild, dangerous'*

The parrotfish (44, 45, 46) are very colourful fish with distinctive mouth and large scales. In To'ambaita the generic 2nd level term is kosa. Different fish, based on their colouration, are named at the 3rd level:

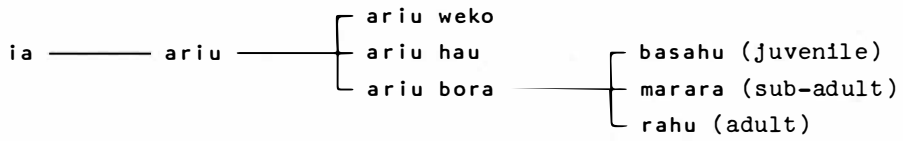
2nd Level	3rd Level	Name meaning
kosa	kosa abu	*'red'*
	kosa marakwa	*'green'*
	kosa bulu	*'black'*
	kosa mara	*'multicoloured'*
	kosa magali	*'brightly coloured'*

4th Level Terms

4th level terms are applied when fish diversity within the 2nd level unit is extremely great and extends to the 3rd level. Two virtually identical fish may be differentiated on the basis of colour. I did not collect any 4th level terms as the fish were selected for their differences rather than similarities. Whether or not the 4th level terms collected by Akimichi for Lau is a species difference or a maturational colour change was not determined.

Maturation Units

Many fish species undergo dramatic physical changes with growth. Juvenile fish are not little copies of the adult form. Changes occur in shape, colouration, behaviour, and size. These growth stages are recognised and named by Solomon Islanders. In some cases two stages are named, in others, three or more stages are named. Usually the names for the different growth stages are not just a combination of the fish name with a modifier delineating size. Each stage has its own name as in this example from Bauro West.



From Tonga, five names for the mullet (32) were collected. These names from the smallest to the largest are:

te'ekona - te'efo - unomoa - fua - kanahe

Whether or not these names are indeed names for growth stages or for different species was not determined. These fish travel in schools by species and also by generation. All fish in a school will be of the same size. This is true for a wide range of fish. In the Tongan example the term for the largest, kanahe, is cognate with both Polynesian and the Cristobal-Malaitan group of the Solomons. This area of naming growth stages presents a problem since without knowing whether they are indeed the same or different species makes interpretation extremely difficult. This is why I stress that in the collection of fish names it is important that the informant explains different names for a single fish. To overcome this problem area all fish should be considered adult.

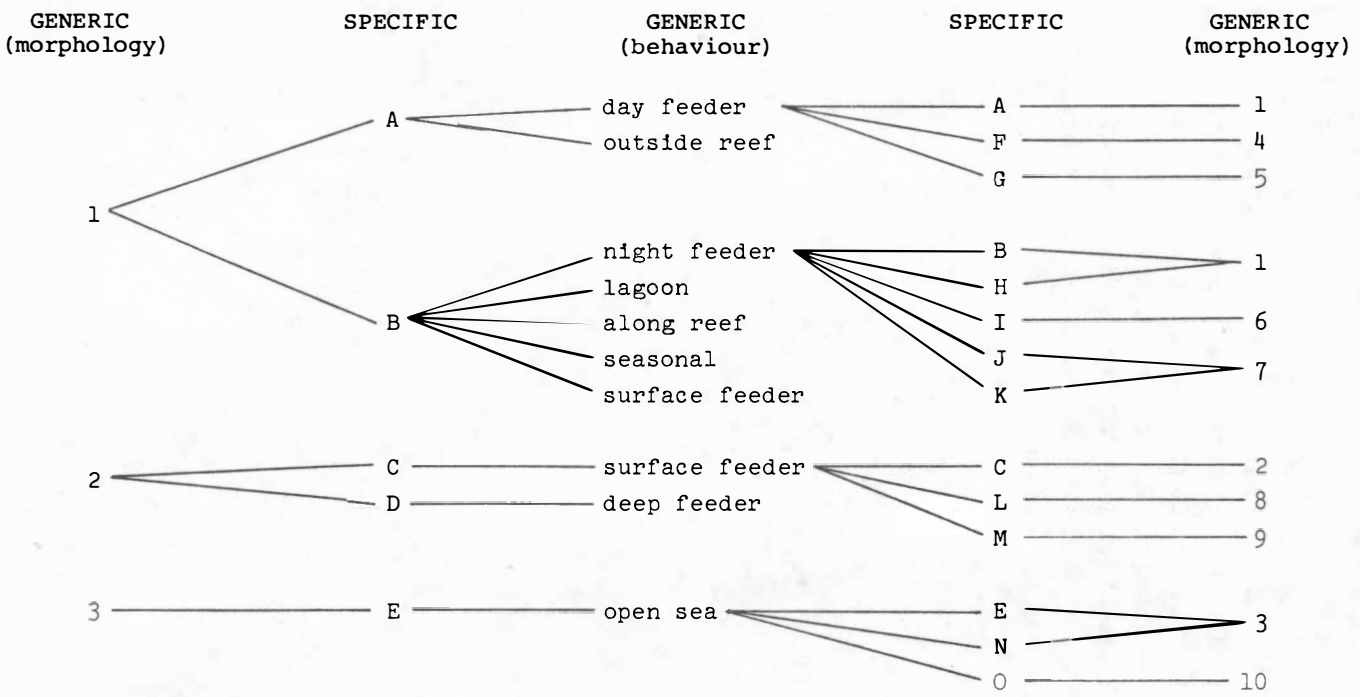
Behavioural Units

Fish are classified into units based on behaviour. These generic units overlap the morphological differences. The generic units based on behaviour lump all sorts of fish together. From Lau, all those fish which feed at night are ia la rodo; the day time feeders are ia la dani. Fish of the open sea are ia i matakwa; those found in the lagoon are ia i namo. A single shark may have several names depending upon circumstances. In Arosi if the people see a shark whilst collecting the shell-fish mwera, that shark is kokorumwera, or eater of the mwera. The same shark seen in the open sea is called paewa ni matawa, if the shark acts aggressively it is paewa wasiwasi. Likewise on Ulawa the parrotfish (45, 46) are all lumped into the generic unit ia ni kalu since the net kalu is used to fish for the tens of species in this family. All these fish, ia ni kalu, are also called ia ni noni = *'behaves like a man'*. In order to net these fish they must be lured out with a decoy (a live fish of the same genera tied to a long stick). These fish defend their territory from other males and they try to attract females to join their house. Once the fish is lured out into the open it can be netted. One can trick men in the same way. Hence ia ni noni.

A fish may then simultaneously be classified into a variety of generic units: a morphological generic unit, and one or more behavioural generic units. Of two similar fish which belong to the same morphological generic unit, one may be a day feeder, the other a night feeder. The night feeder also belongs to other behavioural generic units since it is found close to the surface, in the lagoon and around the reef, and it is seasonal. Other night feeders may belong to other morphological generic units. All fish carry their specific names as well. These two systems overlap as shown in Figure Two.

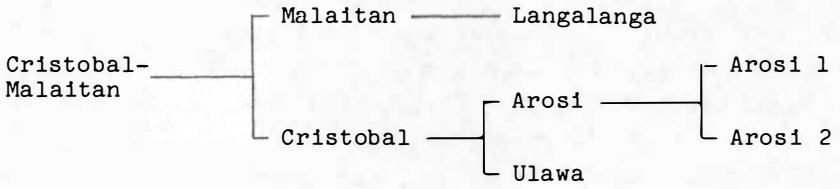
The paper by Akimichi details these systems from Lau and this system extends throughout the Eastern Solomons. Cognate forms are to be found in the specific and generic names.

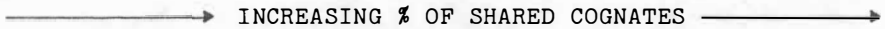
Figure Two


GENERIC (morphology)
SPECIFIC
GENERIC (behaviour)
SPECIFIC
GENERIC (morphology)
1
A
day feeder
outside reef
A
F
G
1
4
5
B
night feeder
lagoon
along reef
seasonal
surface feeder
B
H
I
J
K
1
6
7
2
C
D
surface feeder
deep feeder
C
L
M
2
8
9
3
E
open sea
E
N
O
3
10

COGNATES AND FISH NAMES

The more closely two languages are related the more words they share in common. As language relatedness decreases so does the number of shared cognates. Using the Cristobal-Malaitan group this can be represented:

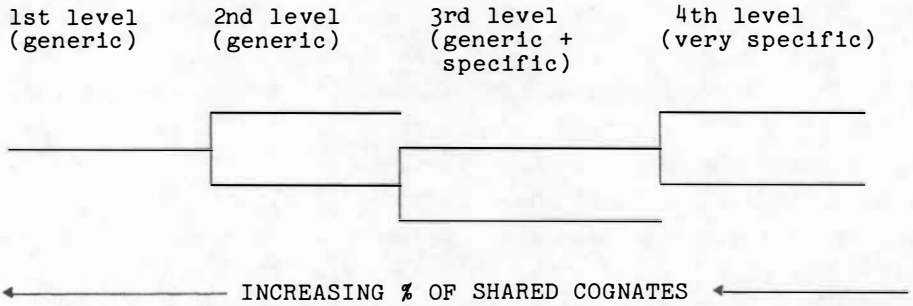




An example is:

LNG	ia	gulafu	gulafu bana
ULW	ia	ulahu	ulahu mwanenimatawa
ARS 1	ia	'urahu	'urahu waiau
ARS 2	ia	urahu	urahu waiau

The number of shared fish names is then greatest in the two very close languages of Arosi. The relationship of language relatedness to shared fish names is that the generic 1st and 2nd level terms are more likely to have a wider distribution than the 3rd level terms. The 3rd level terms are more specific, idiosyncratic and local. The highest number of shared cognates are in the 1st level; then the 2nd level generic.



An example is:

LNG	ia	gulafu	gulafu bana
ARS	ia	'urahu	'urahu waiau
TKP	ika	nefunefu	tetonunefunefu
RF	si	nubalasye	nubalasye

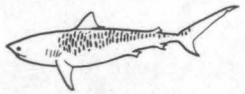
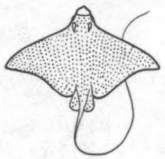
Here the 1st level term is cognate throughout, the 3rd level terms more local. The distribution of shared cognates between languages and fish classification is shown in the following list of 19 selected fish. A perusal of these lists shows that the shared cognates between the Cristobal-Malaitan group and the Polynesian languages at the 2nd level generic are: 1, 4, 8, 25, 26, 29, 32, and 38. Others can be found in the complete listing of all language names collected for each fish. Cognates within the Cristobal-Malaitan group are more numerous: 1, 4, 6, 8, 15, 18, 22, 26, 30, 36, and 38. The 3rd level modifiers are shared only in very close languages as these are more descriptive. Fish 18 clearly shows the number of specific names given to one fish. All the names are explained in the next section where name meanings are given. This section shows how people perceive and name fish at the 3rd level.

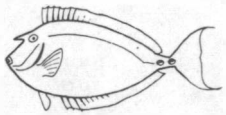
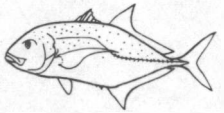
Interesting is the fact that even though the fish name itself is not a cognate form, often the perception of the fish's features are identical and so named. An example is the sailfish, 36, with its large sail-like dorsal fin. Both in the Cristobal-Malaitan group and in Tö Motu of Santa Cruz the sailfish is named after the umbrella palm. Seen in silhouette the shape of the fin to the palm frond is identical. The Arosi name from the palm is hiru; the Tö Motu is dövö. Here the idea is cognate, the word is not. The same relationship is found in fish 4 and 33.

The section giving name meanings is indented for your information and to point out the ramifications of collecting fish names. The name meanings offer an entire new dimension to the collection of fish names. Indeed the naming of fish in scientific language, common English, common Australian, and the languages of the Solomon Islands all have much to say about man's ordering of fish through naming.

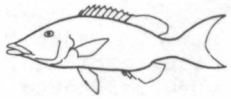
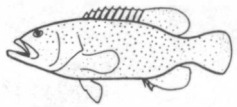
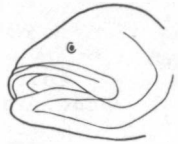
As in any endeavour practice increases one's abilities. It took me some time to realise the many factors involved in fish naming. As I collected names from more and more informants I became better at asking relevant questions. My last and most thorough collection was in Arosi where more name meanings were collected than elsewhere. A check with available dictionaries indicates that many specific names for fish have changed in the last 50-75 years. The generic terms seem more stable. Borrowing also seems to have increased.

My attempts to collect fish names in the Solomon Islands resulted in this handbook. I hope it is used to complete the collection from the entire Solomon Islands and beyond.

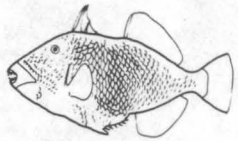



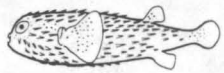



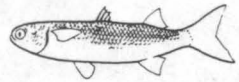
Language	1	4	6	8	9
1. SV	bakebake	vali	---	misu	kara
2. TMB	baekwa	falimanu	takwalau	uume	aali
3. TMB	mangeo	falimanu	belafa	umea	mamula
4. LNG	soke	fali	belava	ume	kwari
5. LNG	soke	fali	belava	ume	kwari
6. LGU	bagea	vali kiso	belave	asila	kara
7. A'A	paewa	harimanu	peraha	ume	mamu
8. ULW	paewa mamajdali	halimenu	pelaha	ume kalitaalu	ariu echaecha
9. ULW	paewa mamajdali	halimenu	pelaha	ume totoro	honirehu
10. ARS	---	harimanu	biraha	ume	ariu
11. ARS	wasimanimatawa	harimanu	biraha	ume	ariu
12. ARS	baewa matawa	harimanu	biraha	ume	ariu
13. ARS	baewa	harimanu	biraha	ume	ariu
14. ARS	baewa	harimanu	biraha	ume	ariu
15. ARS	wasi ni matawa	harimanu	biraha	ume	ariu
16. BR W	pagewa	farimanu	upirafa	ume	ariu
17. BR W	baewa wasiwasi	harimanu	biraha	aume	ariu
18. BR E	pagewa	harimanu	piraha	aigara	ariu
19. BR E	pagewa	hari	maeo	baumatanga	ariu
20. BR E	airi	harimanu	aigatateri	aume	ariu
21. BR E	pagewa	harimanu	tatari	a'ume	ariu
22. S.A.	pagewa	farimanu	aigatateri	raputaiqoguqogu	ariu
23. S.A.	pagewa	farimanu	aigatatari	raputaiqogoqogo	ariu mawae
24. S.A.	pagewa	farimanu	aigatatari	hume	ariu
25. S.C.	airango ni waiau	farimanu	aigatatari	a'ume	ariu
26. S.C.	pagewa	farimenu	aigatatari	a'ume	ariu
27. S.CR	mbwa	töpae mëlipë	phövi	bölë	käëngālelenöla
28. RF	nubaa	topää tepeka	pei	saume	bolägäve
29. RF	loke	tepatepeke	pei	napo	bolangavi
30. TKP	mango raromaka	faipeke	tearongo	tetativi	teikatapu
31. THT	mao tore tore	faimanu	maroa	ume	paaihere
32. TNG	'anga	fai	---	ume	lupo

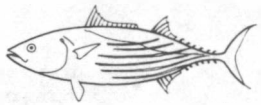
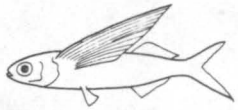
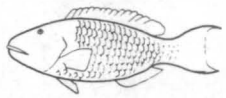
Language	15	18	22	25	26
1. SV	zuvizuvi	gulavu	bangabanga	alu	alu
2. TMB	suru	kweo	kwasi	mamalita	ili
3. TMB	suru kwatoa	bilau kekero	kwasi	mamalita	ono
4. LNG	kwatoa	gulafu	gulafu bana	ralu	barauro
5. LNG	kwatoa	gulafu	gulafu bana	salu	barauro
6. LGU	suru	gulava	banga	paraura	raru
7. A'A	suru horau	urahu takoma	urahu	raru	ona
8. ULW	suru uwatola	ulahu uwauwahuchi	ulahu pwautei	ono sau	ono mwa
9. ULW	suru wotola	ulahu poepoelato	ulahu pau	ono nita'alu	pwasaulo
10. ARS	ngowato	---	sihahuhu	ia'atea	ono
11. ARS	ngowato	urahu hasiwaia	siahuhu	irii	ono
12. ARS	ngowato	'urahu tootoo'a	'urahu bwaupwarange	ia'atea	ono
13. ARS	ngowato	urahu to'oto'o	urahu wasi	ono	ono
14. ARS	ngowato	urahu to'oto'o	urahu wari	ono	ono
15. ARS	bwauwato	urahu	siahuhu	---	ono
16. BR W	watoa	urahu to'oto'o	urahu ni matawa	ono	ono
17. BR W	ngowato	gurahu higu	augugurae	ono	ono
18. BR E	masu	gulahu suha	gulahu pitogo	aigatea	a'ono
19. BR E	aigamere	gurahu	gurahu	ono	ono
20. BR E	---	argurahu	argurahu	a'ono	aiga'o
21. BR E	manimatawa	gurahu ganano	gurahu ganano	a'ono	angiri
22. S.A.	---	agurahu qwara	kauka	a'ono	mamurito
23. S.A.	gasiga	gurafu qara'a	pauu	a'ono woroworo	a'ono maurito
24. S.A.	nuta	gurafu qara'a	gurafu pauu	a'ono	a'ono
25. S.C.	nuta	gurafu takanito	gurafu okauka	a'ono ngauiaro	a'ono
26. S.C.	nuta	gurafu takanito	gurafu okauka	a'ono ngauiaro	a'ono mamuroto
27. S.CR	naviti	dabü lämë	buthö	nyöda	nadoblolo'o
28. RF	nyituii	nyibitouwe	nubalasye	nyanuwobo	nyikäi
29. RF	nitui	bobula	musa	tono	---
30. TKP	tenakiroa	ngatara	tetonunefunefu	saosao	paravao
31. THT	oeo uturoa	roi	---	ono	---
32. TNG	---	ngatala	ngatala tonu	haku (ono)	haku (ono)







Language	28	29	30	32	36
1. SV	bubuku	bobogare	bobogare	galua	viluvilu
2. TMB	babalu	dalume	boe ni asi	kalua	filufilu
3. TMB	babalu	---	boe ni asi	kalua	filufilu
4. LNG	balubalu	tautu	boe	gome	filufilu
5. LNG	bubusuli	tautu	dalume	gome	filufilu
6. LGU	balubalu	boe sina	mbombote	kola	koi viluvilu
7. A'A	ia'po	poe hau	poe ia	karua	ia hiruhiru
8. ULW	pupu palupalu	kolukolu alili	poe	anate	ili
9. ULW	pupu	kolukolu alili	honipoe	anate	koko hau
10. ARS	bubu ni huo	papa'are	poepoe asi	karua	ia hiruhiru
11. ARS	bubuhuho	bwabwa'are	poepoe asi	anate	waihiruhiru
12. ARS	bubuhuho	bwabwa'are	poepoe asi	anate	waihiruhiru
13. ARS	bubu barubaru	pwapwa'are	pwapwa'asi	anate	waihiruhiru
14. ARS	bubu barubaru	pwapwa'are	pwapwa'asi	anate	waihurihiru
15. ARS	bubu ni huha	bwabwa'are	poepoe asi	anate	waihiruhiru
16. BR W	bubu paruparu	bwabwagare	bobwoe asi	ganate	firufiru
17. BR W	bubu paruparu	pwapwagare	poepoe asi	ganate	hiruhiru
18. BR E	pupu	togara	boeboe asi	ganate	aigahilu
19. BR E	pupu	anuto	boeboe asi	ganate	aigasalo
20. BR E	apupu	togara	boeboe asi	ganate	---
21. BR E	pupu rarураru	togara	bwoebwoe asi	ganate	aigahiru
22. S.A.	paruparu	togara	qwoeqwoe	ganate	aigafiru
23. S.A.	paruparu	togara	qoeqoe	ganate	aigahiru
24. S.A.	paruparu	togara	qoeqoe	ganate	aigafiru
25. S.C.	pupu	togara	qoeqoe	ganate	aigafiru
26. S.C.	pupu	togara	qoeqoe	ganate	aigafiru
27. S.CR	mbë	nötoliu	pubönạ	tölövei	nadövö
28. RF	bunyibeu	nätelu	tetewe	nyivei	---
29. RF	bunibeu	natelu	teteu'e	nambukave	---
30. TKP	sumutaia	tauta	tesue	tekanae	sakura
31. THT	oiripao	totara	huehue	anae	haurepe
32. TNG	humu	sokisoki	te'ete'e	kanahe	hakula

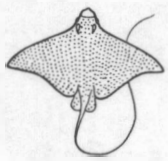
Language	37	38	41	45
1. SV	ku	melo	govuala	---
2. TMB	wawaeto	thaubobosiae	doru	maua
3. TMB	kakaimageto	thaubobosiae	duru	kosa bulu
4. LNG	walelo	rau	doru	moko aloa
5. LNG	walelo	rau	doru	maa
6. LGU	malole	atulaka	kidupale	mboemboro
7. A'A	warore	rau	---	kona
8. ULW	hoiha	waiau	alingato aoli	pwaila ia i noni
9. ULW	mwalole	waiau liomadiu	a'ole	ia i noni
10. ARS	marore	rau	magaru	ia anoni
11. ARS	mwarore	waiau	magaru	boborau'aro
12. ARS	ia ni rawa	waiau	mwagaru	boborau'aro
13. ARS	marore	waiau	ba raho	horo
14. ARS	marore	waiau	magaru	ia i noni
15. ARS	marore	waiau	magaru	ianuni
16. BR W	aoago'ogo	waiau ni ano	magaru	aiganuni
17. BR W	marore	waiau	magaru	marenga
18. BR E	marore	waiau	a'ore	woro
19. BR E	marore	waiau	kakori	in ni garu
20. BR E	aigamusi	---	kakori	aworo
21. BR E	marore	waiau	aigamanu	maringa siri
22. S.A.	marore	waiau	kakore	maringa
23. S.A.	mwarore	waiau	kakore	aiganuni
24. S.A.	mwarore	waiau	kakore	aigamarawarawa
25. S.C.	marore	waiau	kakore	gofara
26. S.C.	marore	waiau	kakore	aigamaranarawa
27. S.CR	mölü	satu	malibö	nueiluli
28. RF	temaale	sau	lave	emaala
29. RF	temale	satu	lave	namalo
30. TKP	teroroa	teatu	tesave	temanenga
31. THT	---	auhopu	marara	uhu
32. TNG	totao	valu	---	hohomo

1. GALEODERDA CUVIERI
(Tiger shark)

The illustrations used in my original handbook for three shark species were rather unsatisfactory in discriminating between the three. The following list is incomplete and stresses the generic term for shark.

SV	baekwa	generic for sharks.
TMB	mangeo	mangeo, generic for sharks. Also means strong one or strong man.
ARS	baewa matawa	baewa, generic. matawa, of the deep sea.
	baewa ni waiau	when with a school of bonito.
	wasi ni matawa	wasi, wild or dangerous. Of the blue sea.
BR W	baewa wasiwasi	wild shark.
	baewa ni noni	those sharks which exchange souls with man. Ancestral.
BR E	pagewa nuni	those sharks which exchange souls with man. Ancestral.
S.C.	airango ni waiau	paqewa, generic. When found with the bonito, waiau.
TKP	mango	generic.
THT	mao	generic.
RF	mbwa	generic.

4. AETOBATUS NARINARI
(Eagle ray)

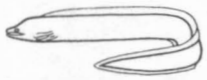


All languages collected use the generic term plus a modifier which means flying, or resembles a flying animal like the flying-fox.

SV	vali	vali, generic for rays.
TMB	falimanu	fali, generic for rays. manu, generic for flying creatures.
LNG	fali	a ray or spirit to which pigs are sacrificed to insure calm seas.

LGU	vali kiso	a ray which jumps out of the water.
A'A	harimanu	see To'ambiata
ULW	halimenu	see To'ambiata
ARS	harimanu	see To'ambiata
BR W	harimanu	see To'ambiata
BR E	harimanu	see To'ambiata
S.A.	farimanu	see To'ambiata
S.CR	töpae mëlipë	töpae, generic for rays. mëlipë, the flying-fox.
RF	topää tepeka	a ray which flies like the flying-fox, tepeka.
TKP	faipeke	fai, generic. tepeke, the flying-fox.
THT	faimanu	fai, generic. manu, flying.
TNG	fai	generic for rays.

5. *GYMNOTHORAX UNDULATUS*
(Moray eel)

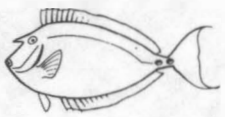


A large eel which resembles a house post. loke generic.

SV	kapoku	
TMB	aa'u	an eel or a post.
LNG	lologea	
LGU	posau	
A'A	tanunu	
ULW	loke	generic
ARS	bina'au	an eel or post with the head of the bird bina.
ARS	roge rahu	an eel with the colouration of ashes from a fire.
ARS	roge	*'to tie up'*. This may have to do the way an eel will knot itself around a line or spear.
BR W	roke fira	

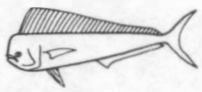
BR E	pina'au	
S.A.	auu	an eel or a house post.
S.C.	roke	generic.
S.CR	nölaö	
RF	nyimelä nebl	
TKP	ngatinia	a tribal spirit, tabu as food.
THT	puhi pete	
TNG	toke	generic.

8. NASO UNICORNIS
(Unicornfish)



See the complete listing of names for this fish. It is one of the most widespread generic names of all the fishes collected. Its unusual unicorn certainly makes it distinctive and it is a good eating fish. The only meaning I collected for the word ume was from Langalanga where it also means the stick used to husk coconuts.

12. CORYPHAENA HIPPURUS
(Dolphinfish)

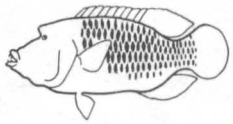


The blunt head and the long, high dorsal fin are this fish's distinctive characteristic.

SV	paqapaqati	
TMB	kauamba	the dorsal fin resembles the coconut frond.
LNG	wawari	
LGU	vaubamba	
ULW	pwauhapa	has a flat or blunt head, pwau.
ARS	ia'papa	a flat fish.
	waiaupapa	a flat bonito, waiau.
	bwaupapa	has a flat or blunt head.

BR W	papanaho	breaks the waves, naho, with its blunt head.
BR E	bauhapa	head, flat.
S.A.	qauhapa	head, flat.
S.C.	qaupapa	head, flat.
S.CR	mölümae	
TKP	temasimasi	
THT	mahimahi	

13. CHEILINUS UNDULATUS
(Maori wrasse)



The extremely large scales are unusual to this fish.

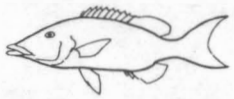
SV	kerega	large scales.
TMB	undolo	
LNG	borabora afana	
LGU	poto	
A'A	aria	see Arosi
ULW	alia pora	see Arosi. pora, blue. This fish is food for men only.
ARS	aria	aria, plaited, scale pattern.
BR W	aria	aria, plaited, scale pattern.
BR E	aigahira worogahiga bwauhaupunga	has a large head.
S.A.	mwotari	
S.C.	mwotari maisuka	
S.CR	dölö	scale pattern resembles the surface of the sea in a light wind.

RF elope
nivele

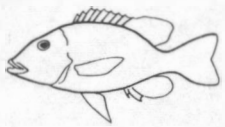
TKP tesinapiki

THT mara

15. LETHRINELLA MINIATA (m)
(Emperor)



16. LETHRINUS KALLOPTERUS (k)
(Emperor)

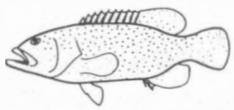


These two species belong to the same family and the generic term suru is widespread. The shape of *(m)* is distinctive and the specific names often refer to its pointed snout.

SV	*m.* zuvuzuvi	
	k. ovoro	
TMB	*m.* suru kwatoa	suru, generic. kwatoa, digging stick used in the gardens.
	k. suru masulua	
LNG	*m.* kwatoa	pointed head resembles the digging stick.
	k. gorasisi	
LGU	*m.* suru	suru, generic.
	k. daulite	
A'A	*m.* suru horau	
	k. suru ni poni	of the night, poni.
ULW	*m.* suru uwatola	pointed head resembles the digging stick.
	k. suru ahai	red lips and mouth like the ripe fruit of ahai.
ARS2	*m.* ngowato	the mouth, ngo, is pointed like the digging stick, wato.
	k. mangara	bright red colour, ra.
ARS	*m.* bwauwato	the head, bwau, is like the digging stick.
	k. mangara	
BR W	*m.* ngowato	
	k. ahisiora	often found amongst floating debris.

BR E	*m.* masu	
	m. aigamere	red, mere; fish, aiga.
	m. manimatawa	found in deep sea.
	k. parimaremare	marking on face resembles the tattoo maremare.
	k. parimarimari	marking on face resembles the tattoo maremare.
S.A.	*m.* gasiga	suru, generic.
	m. nuta	
	k. suru'apu	tabu food for children, thought to cause malaria fever.
	k. puruiasi	
S.C.	*m.* taora	digging stick?
	m. surukapu	see Santa Ana
S.CR	*m.* naviti	a fish, na, with a pointed head which resembles the stick used to husk coconuts, viti.
	k. damö	
RF	*m.* nyituii	
	k. nutugo	
TKP	*m.* tenakiroa	
	k. saputu	
THT	*m.* oeo uturoa	oeo, generic.

18. CEPHALOPHOLIS ARGUS (a)
(Rock cod)



20. EPINEPHELIS TAUVINA (t)
(Greasy cod)

These two fish belong to the same family and the generic term gurafu, ulahu is universal in the Solomons. Specific terms are descriptive and idiosyncratic.

SV	*a.* gulavu	gulavu, generic.
	t. gulavu	
TMB	*a.* kweo	
	a. bilau	
	t. e'eno rafu	has the colouration of ashes.
LNG	*a.* gulafu	gulafu, generic.
	t. gulafu totorobusu	

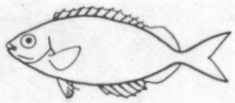
LGU	*a.* gulavu	
	t. gulavu	
A'A	*a.* urahu takoma	a urahu with red like the fruit, takoma.
	t. urahu miki	brown colour pattern.
ULW	*a.* ulahu uwauwahuchi	
	t. ulahu sasarerea	colour resembles sand; camouflage.
ARS	*a.* urahu hasiwaia	stays in one place (home) like an old woman, hasiwae.
	a. 'urahu tootoo'a	colour like the bloody spots of a tattoo.
ARS	*a.* urahu to'oto'o	
	t. urahu wari	colours of light and dark brown resemble the skin of man when scared, wari.
	t. 'urahu ni rade	found in the coral, rade.
BR W	*a.* urahu to'oto'o	
	a. gurahu higu	spots like stars, higu.
	t. urahu tagaru	
BR E	*a.* gulahu suha	dark colouration.
	a. gulahu	
S.A.	*a.* gurafu qara'a	gurafu, generic.
	t. gurafu kanango	
S.C.	*a.* gurafu takanito	colours like the flower, takanito.
	t. gurafu mora	
S.CR	*a.* däbü lämë	lämë, generic.
	t. ngövö lämë	
RF	*a.* nyibitouwe	nyibi, generic?
	t. nyibi eango likibe	
TKP	*a.* ngatara	generic? see Tonga.
	t. nefunefu	
THT	*a.* roi	
	t. faroa	
TNG	*a.* ngatala	generic.
	t. ngatala	

22. EPINEPHELUS LANCEOLATUS
(Giant groper)

This fish belongs to the same family as 18. and 20. and is thus a gurahu. Its extreme size is cause for many specific names.

SV	bangabanga	large mouth.
TMB	kwasi	wild, dangerous.
LNG	gulafu bana	gulafu, generic; bana, large.
LGU	banga	mouth? see Savosavo.
A'A	urahu	generic.
ULW	ulahu pwautei	large headed; pwau, head.
	ulahu pau	pau, head?
ARS	sihahuhu	has a large mouth like the mouth of the eel trap, huhu.
	'urahu bwauwarange	head is empty of meat.
	urahu wasi	wild, dangerous.
BR W	urahu ni matawa	urahu of the deep sea.
	augugurae	this fish swallows, augugu, men and becomes their coffin, rae.
BR E	gulahu pitogo	has soft flesh.
	gulahu ganano	large.
S.A.	pauu	
S.C.	gurafu okauka	
S.CR	buthö	
RF	nubakasye	
TKP	tetonunefunefu	
THT	hapuu rere	
	tonu	
TNG	ngatala tonu	ngatala, generic.

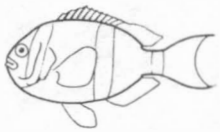
24. SIGANUS ROSTRATUS
(Rabbitfish)



This fish is noted for its sharp and injurious spines. muu is probably generic.

SV	vasa	tough skin like the tree vasa.
TMB	mu	generic?
LNG	muu	
LGU	olana	
A'A	kimisi	
ULW	mu	
ARS2	arei	
	mu	
ARS	arei	cry of alarm as when a man is injured by the sharp spines.
	arei ni arato	found in sea grass, arato.
BR W	gari	west wind. This fish is plentyful in the west wind.
BR E	gari waiwai	
	arei	
	mu	
S.A.	amuu	
	muu	
S.C.	farata	
	amuu	
S.CR	nügülia	
RF	nubu	
	nipanga	
TKP	teo	
TNG	ō	

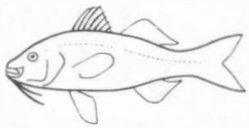
33. AMPHIPRION BICINCTUS
(Anemonefish)



The unusual habitat of this fish was recognised and the generic terms of association with the anemone is widespread.

TMB	karaidiu	
LNG	dedeme	
ULW	manulelesua	man of the shrub, lelesua.
ARS	ia ni monamona	fish of the anemone, monamona.
BR E	aiga ni monomono	fish of the anemone.
S.A.	karaengafuni	son of the anemone, funi.
S.CR	nangönimwëli	
RF	melo tolomane	child of the anemone.
TKP	tepone	
TNG	tukuku	

34. UPENEUS VITTATUS
(Goatfish)

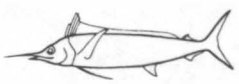


The chin barbels are distinctive in this family.

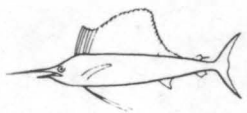
SV	tetelu	
TMB	faukwai	shape resembles the hammer stone used to break nuts.
LNG	matasi	
LGU	boromitolo	
A'A	matasi	
ULW	matasi	
ARS2	maro'o	
ARS	tatatekurukuru	the chin, tatate, hangs down.
	totohugi	the chin barbels resemble young banana flowers.

BR W	paratekuku	
BR E	paratekuku	
S.A.	aiganimanurafitana	evening fish; easy to catch.
	paratekuku	see Arosi.
S.C.	paratekuku	
S.CR	magë	
RF	nyobulo	
TKP	temoturau	
THT	ahuru	
TNG	vete	

35. MAKAIRA INDICA (M)
(Black Marlin)



36. ISTIOPHORUS PLATYPTHURUS (I)
(Sailfish)

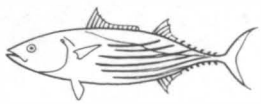


These two fish are of the same family and often jump out of the water. The large dorsal fins are distinctive and resemble a palm frond.

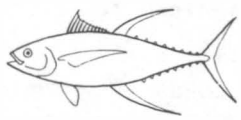
SV	*M.* viluvilu	see Arosi for hiru.
	I. viluvilu	
TMB	*M.* diodio	
	I. filufilu	
LNG	*M.* filufilu	
	I. filufilu	
LGU	*M.* viluvilu	
	I. viluvilu	
A'A	*M.* ia hiruhiru	
	I. ia hiruhiru	
ULW	*M.* ili	
	I. kokohau	
ARS2	*M.* iri	
	I. waihiruhiru	
ARS	*M.* mamahahu	jumps and hangs in the air.
	I. waihiruhiru	

ARS	*M.* ngourao	jumps, eats in the air.
	I. waihiruhiru	hiru is the fan or umbrella palm, the frond looks like the sail-fin.
BR W	*M.* aigahili	
	I. aigahilu	
BR W	*M.* firufiru	
	I. firufiru	
BR E	*M.* a'iri	
	I. hiruhiru	
BR E	*M.* aigahilu	
	I. aigahilu	
	M. arusa	
	I. aigasalo	(sail?)
	M. aigahiru	
	I. aigahiru	
S.A.	*M.* papanafo	
	I. aigahiru	
S.C.	*M.* manefu	
	I. aigafiru	
S.CR	*M.* nötaplä	
	I. nadövö	dövö is the fan or umbrella palm like the Arosi hiru.
RF	*M.* bote maale	
TKP	*M.* takura	
	I. sakura	
TNG	*M.* halula	
	I. hakula	

38. KATSUWONUS PELAMIS (K)
(Skipjack tuna)



39. NEOTHUNNUS MACROPTERUS (N)
(Yellow-fin tuna)



These two fish are extremely important to the Solomon Islanders. They have souls like men. Complex initiation ceremonies and numerous tabus are associated with these fish. Waiau, sau, rau, are generic but because of their importance there are many specific names.

SV	*K.* melo	
	N. parapara	parapara means *'hot'*. The bonito has an extremely high metabolism for a fish. This allows for fast action through tremendous blood supply to the muscles making it warm-blooded, or hot.
TMB	*K.* thaubobosiae	
	N. thaukeketo	
LNG	*K.* rau	
	N. gwagwara	
LGU	*K.* atulaka	
	N. bara	Savo para?
A'A	*K.* rau	
	N. ariri	
ULW	*K.* waiau	see Arosi.
	K. waiau liomadiu	
	N. alingeni'aa	see Arosi.
	N. waiau alingapulu	
ARS	*K.* waiau	waiau is the name for the tuna but means *'(it) takes me'*. This denotes the compelling need to get amongst a school of bonito.
	N. karikaringa	means *'large ear'*. The pectoral fin of this tuna is large.
	N. goa	means *'yellow'*. English name, yellow-fin tuna (not borrowed).
	N. bwaukoko	the head, bwau, is grey-silver. The men will paint themselves during a successful catch with the pigment which easily comes off the fish's head.
BR W	*K.* waiau	
	K. waiau ni ano	found close to land (bottom), ano.
	N. waiau karikariinga	
	N. rasi	see Savo. This fish is powerful and the meat is dense. It does not 'flap' like other slower fish. It is stiff, rasi.
BR E	*K.* waiau ni ano	
	N. waiau kakare	
	N. rasi	
S.A.	*K.* waiau	
	N. aigakarikaringaga	see Arosi.
S.CR	*K.* satu	
	N. patao nepi	seen at sundown.

RF	*K.* sau	
	K. satu	
	N. satu	
	N. ekupuaenali	this fish jumps.
TKP	*K.* teatu	both these fish are chief's food only.
	N. tekasi	
THT	*K.* auhopu	
	N. aahi	
TNG	*K.* valu	
	N. valu	

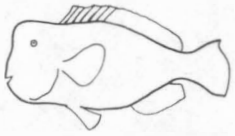
42. PYGOPLITES DIACANTHUS
(Angelfish)

A very colourful reef fish. Generic term or cognates not clear.

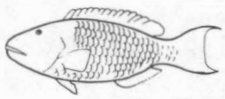
TMB	bebe	means *'butterfly'*, similar colouration.
LNG	lagqaa	
LGU	lusu	
A'A	kukuku	
ULW	ia roa	the shape resembles the shell eating spoon roa.
ARS	misu	has a strong smell when cooked which is disagreeable. misu = *'dog'*.
	ia were	were is a milliped with a strong smell.
	ia pepe	butterfly colouration.
BR W	risu	colour pattern resembles the seats of a canoe in shape.
BR E	aigakaretaru	
BR E	aigakaretaru	
	aigahiru	
	lisu	
S.A.	sipepe	butterfly?
S.C.	aigafira	scales, spines irritate the skin like a taro leaf fira.
S.CR	nanöpaeli	

RF	nubole bolipe	
TKP	tetifitifi	tabu as food for young children.
THT	paraharaha	

44. BOLOMETOPON MURATICUS (B)
(Parrotfish)



45. CETOSCARUS MICRORHINOS (C)
(Parrotfish)

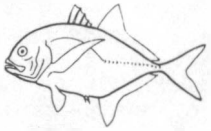


There are scores of species of parrotfish on the reef. Black and white photographs cannot do justice to these very colourful fish. The shape of these two fish is different enough to ensure recognition. The generic terms vary but the method of catching with a net, kalu, is often given as generic.

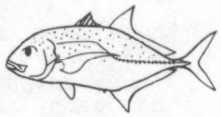
SV	*B.* kukua	net? see Ulawa.
TMB	*B.* kukurabula	
	C. kosa	kosa, generic. kosa abu *'red'* kosa marakwa *'green'* kosa bulu *'black'* kosa mara *'multicoloured'* kosa magali *'brightly coloured'*
LNG	*B.* gwaila	
	B. maa	
	C. moko aloa	
LGU	*B.* boila	
	C. mboemboro	
A'A	*B.* koira	
	C. kona	
ULW	*B.* pwaila	
	C. ia i roni	generic. *'behaves like a man'*. This has to do with the fact that these fish will defend their territory from other males and try to attract females to join their house. The people lure the fish out with a decoy then net him. One can trick men in the same way.
	C. ia ni kalu	also generic. kalu is the special net used to catch these fish.

ARS2	*B*. bwauhaupunga	has a blunt head, bwau.
	C. ia noni	fish-man. see Ulawa. Also this fish resembles man in having a tattoo around the eye.
ARS	*B*. bwauhaubunga	
	B. bwaire	
	C. boborau'aro	colours of the rainbow, rau'aro.
	C. horo	
BR W	*B*. bwai'ire	
	C. aiganuni	fish-man, see Arosi.
	C. marenga siri	siri, a parrot.
BR E	*B*. bauhaupunga	
	C. woro	
	C. ia ni garu	see Ulawa.
S.A.	*B*. qaufaipunga	
	C. aiganuni	tattooed like a man.
	C. aigamarawarara	
	C. aiga ni karu	see Ulawa.
S.C.	*B*. qoufaupunga	
	C. gofara	
	C. aiga ni karu	generic.
S.CR	*B*. luphü	
	C. nueiluli	
RF	*B*. singado	
	C. namalo	
TKP	*B*. panerua	two headed, pane.
	C. temmanenga	
	C. teufu	generic.
THT	*B*. uhu	generic.
	C. uhu	
TNG	*C*. hohomo	generic.

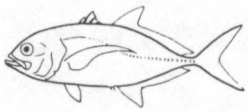
47. CARANX IGNOBILIS (i) *(Big-headed Jack)*



48. C. MELAMPYGUS (m) *(Blue Jack)*



49. C. FULVOGUTTATUS (f) *(Silver Jack)*



These fish are important food fish and often have tabus associated with them. The lack of one generic term is interesting. There are many generic terms, kara, mamu, ariu.

SV	*i.* taligu	
	m. kara	kara, generic.
	f. karakara	
TMB	*i.* madomu	
	i. gagalifanua	travels from place to place.
	m. ali uubere	
	m. mamula	mamula, generic.
	f. ali uubere	
	f. mamula	
LNG	*i.* kwari edaeda	kwari, generic.
	i. kwari bomoli	
	m. kwari alia	
	f. kwari ugoai	
	f. kwari kasitalala	
LGU	*i.* ounga	kara, generic.
	m. matarangbunga	
	f. pasivolo	
A'A	*i.* porapora	mamu, generic.
	m. raeraeworo	
ULW	*i.* peupeu	juvenile.
	i. pilu	adult.
	m. ariu echaecha	ariu, generic.
	f. ariu	juvenile.
	f. kalitaali	adult.
ARS	*i.* ariu weko	ariu, generic.
	m. bashu	small, juvenile.
	m. mamura	average size.
	m. ariu	large, adult.

ARS	*i.*	ariu weko	slimey
	m.	ariu bora	green
	f.	ariu mahui	white
	m.	ariu gari	these fish have hyperosteosis of the vertebrae with age. gari means *'to circumnavigate the island'*. It is thought that each 'stone' of bony build-up indicates that the fish has been around the island.
BR W	*i.*	ariu hau	ariu, generic. hau, stone (head).
	m.	basahu	small. ariu, generic
	m.	marara	average
	m.	rahu	largest
	j.	kerikeriwaro	
BR E	*i.*	bero	
	m.	ariu ni matawa	found in the deep sea.
	f.	ariu ni one	found close to land (bottom).
BR E	*i.*	abwero	
	m.	pasahu	
	f.	hanehanegihugo	
S.A.	*i.*	piru	
	i.	korafau	
	m.	ariu	ariu, generic.
	f.	ma'wai	
S.C.	*i.*	mamura	
	m.	ariu	ariu, generic.
	f.	ariu	
S.CR	*i.*	oakäbo	
	m.	käengālelenöla	
	f.	blömakabwa	
RF	*i.*	nitale	
	m.	bolagavi	
	f.	tubikiou	
TKP	*i.*	tafaina	teikatapu, generic. Food for the chiefs only.
	m.	tafauri	
	f.	teteu	
THT	*i.*	uruati	
	m.	paaihere	
TNG	*m.*	lupo	lupo, generic.

1	2
Sisiaka Savo Savosavo	Lunga Honiara To'ambaita
1. bakebake	1. baekwa
2. tume	2. mangeo
3. soge	3. baekwa rara
4. vali	4. falimanu
5. kapoku	5. aa'u
6. -	6. takwalau
7. ku	7. mbola
8. misu	8. uume
9. kara	9. aali
10. alalazi	10. mamalathau
11. buma	11. uka
12. paqapaqati	12. kauamba
13. kerega	13. undolo
14. korubuli	14. rosa
15. zuvizuvi	15. suru
16. ovoro	16. surumasulua
17. langui	17. thale
18. gulavu	18. kweo
19. gulavu	19. bilau
20. gulavu	20. e'eno rafu
21. gulavu	21. bilau abu
22. bangabanga	22. kwasi
23. -	23. faero
24. vasa	24. mu
25. alu	25. mamalita
26. alu	26. ili
27. -	27. -
28. bubuku	28. babalu
29. bobogare	29. dalume
30. bobogare	30. boe ni asi
31. mauvo	31. unudolo
32. galua	32. kalua
33. -	33. karaidiu
34. tetelu	34. faukwai
35. viluvilu	35. diodio
36. viluvilu	36. filu filu
37. ku	37. wawaeto or bakofu
38. melo	38. thaubobosiae
39. parapara	39. thaukeketo
40. sori	40. kalame
41. qovuala	41. doru
42. -	42. bebe
43. bebeula	43. fofolo abe
44. kukua	44. kukurabulu
45. -	45. maua
46. boila	46. kosa
47. taligu	47. madomu or gagalifanua
48. kara	48. ali uubere or mamula
49. karakara	49. ali uubere or mamula
50. mi	50. ia

3	4
Wainuri	Laulasi
Makira	Malaita
To'ambaita	Langalanga
1. mangeo	1. soke
2. mangeo	2. soke
3. mangeo	3. soke
4. falimanu	4. fali
5. aulu	5. lologea
6. belafa	6. belava
7. baia	7. bolo
8. umea	8. ume
9. mamula	9. kwari
10. -	10. raumalau
11. buma	11. buma
12. kauaba	12. wawari
13. ali'ia	13. borabora
14. -	14. tori
15. suru kwatoa	15. kwatoa
16. suru	16. gorasisi
17. leleko	17. ulumaeo
18. bilau kekero	18. gulafu
19. bilau	19. gulafu kuruburo
20. e'eno	20. gulafu bana
21. bilau botho	21. gulafu laolia
22. kwasi	22. gulafu bana
23. -	23. kalikama
24. mu	24. muu
25. mamalita	25. ralu
26. ono	26. barauro
27. -	27. sasagore
28. babalu	28. balubalu
29. -	29. tautu
30. boe ni asi	30. boe
31. dolo	31. dolo
32. kalua	32. gome
33. -	33. raraoka
34. fau kwai	34. matasi
35. -	35. filufilu
36. filufilu	36. filufilu
37. kakaimageto	37. walelo
38. thaubobosiae	38. rau
39. thaurekeketo	39. gwagwara
40. kalame	40. a'rala
41. duru	41. doru
42. -	42. oru
43. -	43. lagwaa
44. kukurubulu	44. gwaila
45. kosa bulu	45. moko aloa
46. kosa abu	46. moko
47. gagalifanua	47. kwari edaeda
48. mamula or ugu	48. kwari alia
49. mamula	49. kwari ugoai
50. ia	50. ia

5

Laulasi
Malaita
Langalanga

1. soke
2. soke
3. soke
4. fali
5. lologea or daululu
6. belava
7. ba
8. ume
9. kwari
10. raumalau
11. falate
12. wawari
13. afana
14. tori alite
15. kwatoa
16. kwa'abu
17. bulubulu
18. gulafu
19. gulafu kuruburo
20. gulafu totorobusu
21. gulafu laolia
22. gulafu bana
23. kalikama
24. muu
25. salu
26. barauro
27. sasagore
28. bulusuli
29. tautu
30. daluma
31. dolo
32. gome
33. dedeme
34. matasi
35. filufilu
36. filufilu
37. walelo
38. rau
39. gwagwara
40. a'rala
41. doru
42. oru
43. lagwaa
44. gwaila
45. maa
46. moko
47. kwari bomoli
48. kwari alia
49. kwari kasitakala
50. ia

6

Rere
Guadalcanal
Longgu

1. bagea
2. bagea tutuguru
3. bagea enoeno
4. valikiso
5. posau
6. belava
7. -
8. asila
9. kara
10. -
11. harangasi
12. vaumbamba
13. poto
14. suruasia
15. suru
16. daualite
17. lagui
18. gulavu
19. gulavu
20. gulavu
21. gulavu
22. banga
23. sivare
24. olana
25. paraura
26. raru
27. mbumbu
28. balubalu
29. boesina
30. mbombote
31. binatau
32. kola
33. buli
34. boromitolo
35. viluvilu
36. koiviluvilu
37. malole
38. atulaka
39. bara
40. mbulipukuniu
41. kidupale
42. lusu
43. igambembe
44. boila
45. mboemboro
46. maua
47. ounga
48. mataranbunga
49. pasivolo
50. iga

7	8
Aringama Makira Are'are	Hadjah Bay Ulawa Ulawa
1. paewa	1. paewa mamajdali
2. paewa	2. kohu
3. paewa	3. malamala ahuimenu
4. harimanu	4. halimenu
5. tanunu	5. loke sahu
6. peraha	6. pelaha
7. pono	7. ma'ai
8. ume	8. ume kalitaalu
9. mamu	9. ariu echaecha
10. -	10. okolu
11. aitapi	11. a'saunga
12. -	12. pwauhapa
13. aria	13. alia pora
14. -	14. uiawa
15. suru horau	15. suru uwatola
16. suru ni poni	16. suru ahia
17. rereko	17. iawara
18. urahu takoma	18. ulahu uwauwahuchi
19. urahu ni makai	19. ulahu poepoelato
20. urahu miki	20. ulahu sasarerea
21. ariama	21. ulahu mawanimatawa
22. urahu	22. ulahu pwautei
23. hero ni matawa	23. aliama
24. kimisi	24. mu
25. raru	25. ono sau
26. ona	26. ono mwa
27. pupu	27. ia'arapa
28. iapo	28. pupu palupalu
29. poehau	29. kolukolu alili
30. poeia	30. poe
31. wauho	31. koluo
32. karua	32. anate
33. -	33. manulelesua
34. matasi	34. matasi
35. iahiruhiru	35. kokohau
36. iahiruhiru	36. ili
37. warore	37. hoiha
38. rau	38. waiau
39. ariri	39. alingeni'aa
40. karani	40. asala
41. -	41. alingato aoli
42. kukuku	42. iaroa
43. hohoroape	43. haamawakio lapwaa
44. koira	44. pwaila
45. kona	45. pwaila ia inoni
46. kona koira	46. pwaurepi
47. porapora	47. peupeu or pilu
48. raeraewaro	48. ariu echaecha
49. mamu	49. kalitaali or ariu
50. warika (ia?)	50. ia

9	10
Su'ulopo	Aringama
Ulawa	Makira
Ulawa	Arosi II
1. paewa mamajdali	1. -
2. paewa kohu	2. kokorumwera
3. paewa udiodinita'alu	3. -
4. halimenu	4. harimanu
5. loke	5. roge ia
6. pelaha	6. biraha
7. rarahali	7. ma'ai
8. ume totoro	8. ume
9. honirehu	9. ariu
10. hokolu	10. -
11. boronisu	11. banihara
12. pwauhapa	12. waiaupapa
13. kolukolu or alia	13. aria
14. u'uiawa	14. ia'au
15. suru wotola	15. ngowato
16. suru ahia	16. mangara
17. ia'awaru	17. mwawe ni matawa
18. ulahu poepoelato	18. -
19. ulahu nikau	19. urahu asi ware
20. ulahu niupe	20. urahu ware
21. ulahu mwanenimatawa	21. urahu waiau
22. ulahu pau	22. sihahuhu
23. aliama	23. -
24. mu	24. arei or mu
25. ono nitaialu	25. ia'atea
26. pwasaulo	26. ono
27. ia'arapa	27. bubu
28. pupu or pupupelu	28. bubu ni huo
29. kolukolu	29. papa'are
30. honipoe	30. poepoesi
31. hauho ni upe	31. waiho wawaitoto
32. anate	32. anate
33. ruhapa	33. -
34. hiringiri	34. maro'o
35. iili	35. -
36. kokohau	36. waihirihiru
37. mwalole	37. mwarore
38. waiau liomadiu	38. waiau
39. waiau alingapulu	39. goa or karikaringa
40. papasiunihau	40. ara
41. a'ole	41. magaru
42. iaroa	42. -
43. mawakio	43. arabwa
44. pwaile	44. bwauhaupunga
45. ia i noni	45. ia anoni
46. pwaumatanga	46. bwaumatanga
47. piru	47. ariu weko
48. honirehu	48. ariu
49. ariu	49. -
50. ia	50. ia

11

Hagaura
Makira
Arosi

1. wasimanimatawa
2. rahaamaniwaii
3. kokorumwera
4. harimanu
5. bina'auu
6. biraha
7. baa'a
8. ume
9. ariu
10. ia rae
11. rori
12. bwaupapa
13. aria pirisu
14. ia'auu
15. ngowato
16. mangara
17. mwanenimatawa
18. urahu hasiwaia
19. urahu magani
20. urahu ni rade
21. urahu waiau
22. siahuhu
23. urahu wangawanga
24. arei ni matawa
25. irii
26. ono
27. ia wage
28. bubuhuho
29. bwabwa'are
30. poepoeasi
31. waiho'ia
32. anate
33. -
34. tatatekurukuru
35. ngourao
36. waihiruhiru
37. mwarore
38. waiau
39. karikaringa
40. araa
41. magaru
42. ia misu
43. arwabwa
44. bwauhaubunga
45. boborau'aro
46. maringa
47. ariu
48. ariu
49. ariu
50. ia

12

Asimanioha
Makira
Arosi I

1. baewa matawa
2. kokorumwera
3. baewa ni waiau
4. harimanu
5. bina'auu
6. biraha
7. ma'ai
8. ume
9. ariu
10. ia rae
11. ia rore
12. waiaupapa
13. aria
14. ia'auu
15. ngowato
16. mangara
17. mwanenimatawa
18. 'urahu tootoo'a
19. 'urahu magani
20. 'urahu ni rade
21. 'urahu waiau
22. 'urahu bwaupwarange
23. 'urahu mere
24. arei ni arato
25. ia'atea
26. ono
27. ia wage
28. bubuhuho
29. bwabwa'are
30. poepoeasi
31. wato ruga
32. anate
33. ia ni monamona
34. tatatekurukuru
35. mamanahu
36. waihiruhiru
37. mwarore or ia ni rawa
38. waiau
39. karikaringa
40. babasura
41. mwagaru
42. ia were
43. arwabwa
44. bwauhaubunga
45. boborau'aro
46. maringa
47. ariu weko
48. ariu bora
49. ariu mahui
50. ia

13

Aringama
Makira
Arosi I

1. baewa
2. baewa
3. baewa
4. harimanu
5. roge rahu
6. biraha
7. ba'a or ma'ai
8. ume
9. ariu
10. -
11. banihara
12. iapapa
13. aria
14. -
15. ngowato
16. mangara
17. iamere
18. urahu to'oto'o
19. urahu
20. urahu
21. urahu mere
22. urahu wasi
23. -
24. arei
25. ono
26. ono
27. bubu or iamanu
28. bubu barubaru
29. pwapwa'are
30. pwapwa'asi
31. waiho
32. anate
33. -
34. tatateguguru
35. ngauaro
36. waihiruhiru
37. marore
38. waiau
39. waiau ni ano
40. ara
41. baraho or magaru
42. -
43. arabwa
44. bwaire hahaubunga
45. horo
46. marawa
47. maoraora
48. ariu
49. basahu
50. ia

14

Aringama
Makira
Arosi I

1. baewa
2. baewa
3. baewa
4. harimanu
5. bina'au
6. biraha
7. ba'a or ma'ai
8. ume
9. ariu
10. -
11. wawawa
12. iapapa
13. aria
14. -
15. ngowato
16. watoa
17. iamere
18. urahu to'oto'o
19. urahu
20. urahu wari
21. urahu ariama
22. urahu wari
23. urahu ariama
24. arei
25. ono
26. ono
27. bubu or iamanu
28. bubu barubaru
29. pwapwa'are
30. pwapwa'asi
31. waiho
32. anate
33. dudu
34. tatateguguru
35. aniri or iri
36. waihiruhiru
37. marore
38. waiau
39. waiau ni ano
40. papasura
41. magaru
42. -
43. arabwa
44. bwaire hahaubunga
45. iainoni
46. marawa
47. maoraora
48. ariu
49. basahu
50. ia

15

Manore
Makira
Arosi I

1. wasi ni matawa
2. -
3. kokorumwera
4. harimanu
5. bina'au
6. biraha
7. ma'ai
8. ume
9. ariu
10. rasi
11. rori
12. bwaupapa
13. aria
14. -
15. bwauwato
16. mangara
17. unabara
18. urahu
19. urahu
20. urahu wari
21. urahu waiau
22. siahuhu
23. urahu wari
24. arei
25. -
26. ono
27. ia wage
28. bubu ni huha
29. bwabwa'are
30. poepoeasi
31. waiho
32. anate
33. -
34. totohugi
35. iri
36. waihiruhiru
37. marore
38. waiau or bwaukohu
39. goa
40. rada
41. magaru
42. ia misu
43. ia henunu
44. hahaubunga
45. ia nuni
46. marawa
47. ariu pwepwero
48. ariu
49. ariu
50. ia

16

Fagani
Makira
Bauro West

1. pagewa
2. pagewa kukurumwera
3. pagewa aririgeke
4. farimanu
5. roke fira
6. upirafa
7. ma'ai or pagaa
8. ume
9. ariu
10. rasi
11. buma
12. -
13. aria
14. suru
15. watoa
16. mangara
17. surukapu
18. urahu to'oto'o
19. urahu to'oto'o
20. urahu tagaru
21. urahu
22. urahu ni mwatawa
23. urahu sini
24. gari
25. ono
26. ono
27. bubu gorainiu
28. bubu paruparu
29. bwabwagare
30. bobwoeasi
31. mwaniwai ni siora
32. ganate
33. -
34. paratekuku
35. firufiru
36. firufiru
37. aoago'ogo
38. waiau ni ano
39. waiau karikaringa
40. rata or papasuea
41. magaru
42. risu ni matawa
43. fagamaurakau
44. bwai'ire
45. aiganuni
46. marawa
47. -
48. -
49. -
50. aiga

17

Kaokaona
Makira
Bauro West

1. baewa wasi wasi
2. baewa ni noni
3. -
4. harimanu
5. bina'au
6. biraha
7. ma'ai
8. aume
9. ariu
10. -
11. buma
12. papanaho
13. aria
14. -
15. ngowato
16. ahisiora
17. aigamere
18. gurahu higu
19. gurahu
20. -
21. -
22. augugurae
23. -
24. gari
25. ono
26. ono
27. bubu gorainiu
28. bubu paruparu
29. pwapwagare
30. poepoeasi
31. gopo
32. ganate
33. aiga ni monomono
34. paratekuku
35. a'iri
36. hiruhiru
37. marore
38. waiau
39. rasi
40. madu
41. magaru
42. risu
43. arabwa
44. bwaire
45. marenga
46. marawa
47. ariu hau
48. ariu
49. kerikeriwaro
50. aiga

18

Mwanibena
Makira
Bauro East

1. pagewa
2. pagewa
3. pagewa
4. harimanu
5. roke
6. piraha
7. ma'ai
8. aigara
9. ariu
10. rasi
11. vavawa
12. -
13. aigahira
14. aiga'au
15. masu
16. parimaremare
17. mane ni matawa
18. gulahu suha
19. gulahu mane ni kaowa
20. gulahu waiau
21. naenae
22. gulahu pitogo
23. gulahu mera
24. mu
25. aigatea
26. a'ono
27. anganiwake
28. pupu
29. togara
30. boeboeasi
31. avovo
32. ganate
33. simo
34. paratekuku
35. aigahilu
36. aigahilu
37. marore
38. waiau
39. waiau ni ano
40. memera
41. a'ore
42. aigahiru
43. ngoae
44. bauhaupunga
45. woro
46. marenga
47. bero
48. ariu ni matawa
49. ariu ni one
50. agia

19	20
Ngorangora	Ngorangora
Makira	Makira
Bauro East	Bauro East
1. pagewa	1. airi
2. pagewa	2. pagewa nuni
3. pagewa	3. kukurumera
4. hari	4. harimanu
5. roke	5. arokehira
6. maeo	6. aigatatari
7. ma'ai	7. rataratawarago
8. baumatanga	8. aume
9. ariu	9. ariu
10. wawawa	10. savasuli
11. matu	11. -
12. baupapa	12. -
13. gurahu	13. worogahiga
14. aigamere	14. -
15. aigamere	15. -
16. parimarimari	16. parimarimari
17. rakui	17. arakui
18. gurahu	18. argurahu
19. gurahu	19. argurahu
20. gurahu	20. argurahu
21. gurahu	21. argurahu
22. gurahu	22. -
23. gurahu	23. -
24. arei	24. gari
25. ono	25. a'ono
26. ono	26. aiga'o
27. pupu	27. apupu
28. pupu	28. apupu
29. anuto	29. togara
30. boeboeasi	30. boeboeasi
31. wowo	31. awowo
32. ganate	32. ganate
33. risu	33. -
34. paratekuku	34. paratekuku
35. arusa	35. -
36. aigasalo	36. -
37. marore	37. aigamusi
38. waiau	38. -
39. rasi	39. arasi
40. matuehuehu	40. arata
41. kakori	41. kakori
42. lisu	42. -
43. araragai	43. ngoae
44. bauhaupunga	44. bauhaupungu
45. ia ni garu	45. aworo
46. bauhaupunga	46. ganavia
47. ariu	47. abwero
48. ariu	48. pasahu
49. ariu	49. hanehanegihugo
50. aiga	50. aiga

21

Tawane
Makira
Bauro East

1. pagewa
2. maragara
3. airi
4. harimanu
5. gogo'auu
6. tatari
7. pagaa
8. a'ume
9. ariu
10. taora
11. -
12. -
13. bwauhaupunga
14. tauarite
15. manimwatawa
16. parimarimari
17. surukapu
18. gurahu
19. gurahu gasikama
20. gurahu nainai
21. gurahu arianiasi
22. gurahu ganano
23. -
24. gari waiwai
25. a'ono
26. angiri
27. pupu
28. pupurarураru
29. togara
30. bwoebwoeasi
31. avovo
32. ganate
33. -
34. paratekuku
35. aigahiru
36. aigahiru
37. marore
38. waiau kakare
39. waiau niano
40. ngahisihau
41. aigamanu
42. aigakaretaru
43. arobwa
44. aigainuni
45. maringa siri
46. maringa mora
47. -
48. -
49. -
50. aiga

22

Kira Kira
Santa Ana

1. pagewa
2. aigasusu
3. kuruwau
4. farimanu
5. au
6. aigatateri
7. aigamasusuli
8. raputaiqoguqogu
9. ariu
10. oukuru
11. mara
12. qwauhapa
13. amotari
14. aiga'u
15. -
16. aigamera
17. aigamera
18. agurahu qwara
19. agurahu
20. kirikirigape
21. ariama
22. agurahu kauka
23. bwasara
24. amu
25. a'ono
26. mamuroto
27. wiria
28. paruparu
29. togara
30. qwoeqwoe
31. haehae
32. ganate
33. korukoru
34. aigamenurafitana
35. airi
36. aigarfiru
37. marore
38. waiau
39. -
40. akuhi
41. kakore
42. aigahira
43. ngo'ae
44. -
45. maringa
46. qwawmatanga
47. pasafu
48. tararіu
49. ma'wai
50. aiga

23

Santa Ana
Santa Ana

1. pagewa
2. pagewa aerango
3. pagewa korumwau
4. farimanu
5. auu
6. aigatatari
7. qaqaeo
8. rapu tai qogoqogo or hume
9. ariu mawae
10. aukoru
11. puma
12. qauhapa
13. mwotari or mai'isuka
14. aiga'uu
15. gasiga
16. suru apu
17. aigamemere
18. gurafu qara'a
19. gurafu
20. gurafu kanango
21. gurafu waiau
22. pauu
23. riama
24. a'muu
25. a'ono woroworo
26. a'ono mamurito
27. wiria
28. paruparu
29. togara
30. qoeqoe
31. awowo
32. ganate
33. karaengafuni
34. aiganimanurafitana
35. papanafo
36. aigafiru
37. mwarore
38. waiau
39. aigakarikaringaga
40. gororu
41. kakore
42. aigafira
43. totora aeiafa
44. qaufaipunga
45. aiganuni
46. qaumatanga
47. piru
48. ariu
49. mawai
50. aiga

24

Santa Ana
Santa Ana

1. pagewa
2. pagewa korumau
3. pagewa airango
4. farimanu
5. a'uu
6. aigatatari
7. qaqaeo
8. hume
9. ariu
10. aukoru
11. puma
12. qauhapa
13. motari
14. aiga'uu
15. nuta
16. puruiasi
17. aigamemera
18. gurafu qara'a
19. gurafu kanano
20. gurafu
21. gurafu waiau
22. gurafu pauu
23. riama
24. muu
25. a'ono
26. a'ono
27. wiria
28. paruparu
29. togara
30. qoeqoe
31. awowo
32. ganate
33. korukoru
34. aiganimanurafitana
35. aigafiru
36. aigafiru
37. mwarore
38. waiau
39. aigakarikaringaga
40. mwasu
41. kakore
42. aigafira
43. aigarauu
44. qaufaipunga
45. aigamarawarawa
46. qaumatanga
47. korufau
48. ariu
49. mawai
50. aiga

25

Santa Catalina
Santa Catalina

1. airango ni waiau
2. airango
3. airango
4. farimenu
5. roke fira
6. aigatatari
7. qorogogo
8. a'ume
9. ariu
10. ragea
11. puma
12. qoupapa
13. mwotari
14. aiga'uu
15. nuta
16. surukapu
17. manematawa
18. gurafu takanito
19. gurafu takanito
20. gurafu
21. gurafu waiau
22. gurafu okauka
23. riama
24. farata or amuu
25. a'ono ngauiaro
26. a'ono
27. wiria
28. pupu
29. togara
30. qoeqoe
31. awowo
32. ganate
33. sigugu
34. paratekuku
35. manefu
36. aigafiru
37. marore
38. waiau
39. aigakarikaringa
40. memere
41. kakore
42. sipepe
43. mwera or ngo'ae
44. qoufaupunga
45. gofara
46. qoumatanga
47. ariufa
48. ariu
49. mawai
50. aiga

26

Santa Catalina
Santa Catalina

1. pagewa
2. airango
3. airango
4. farimenu
5. roke fira
6. aigatatari
7. aigamasuri
8. a'ume
9. ariu
10. ragea
11. puma
12. qoupapa
13. maisuka
14. aiga'uu
15. nuta
16. puruasi
17. manematawa
18. gurafu takanito
19. gurafu takanito
20. gurafu mora
21. gurafu waiau
22. gurafu okauka
23. riama
24. farata
25. a'ono ngauiaro
26. a'ono mamuroto
27. wiria
28. pupu
29. togara
30. qoeqoe
31. maore
32. ganate
33. sigugu
34. paratekuku
35. manefu
36. aigafiru
37. marore
38. waiau
39. aigakarikaringa
40. memere
41. kakore
42. sipepe
43. aigarau
44. qoufaupunga
45. aigamaranarawa
46. gofara
47. mamura
48. ariu
49. ariu
50. aiga

27

Mëlo
Santa Cruz
Tö Motu

1. teao(mbwa)
2. tölela
3. kängölo mini
4. töpae mëlipë
5. nölaö
6. phövi
7. tölelo
8. bölë
9. käëngālelenöla
10. nanyāme
11. nügü namö
12. mölümae
13. dölö
14. tülukango
15. naviti
16. damö
17. möë
18. dabü lämë
19. -
20. ngövö lämë
21. tekamia
22. buthö
23. nöanabla
24. nügülia
25. kätö or nyöda
26. nadöblölo'o
27. naleukalva
28. mbë
29. nötoliu
30. pubönа
31. tuna
32. tölövei
33. nangönimwëli
34. magë
35. nötaplä
36. nadövö
37. mölü
38. satu
39. patao nepi
40. dea
41. malibö
42. nanöpaeli
43. nölvölopä
44. luphü
45. nueiluli
46. nueiluphü
47. oakäbo
48. käëngālelenöla
49. blömakabwa
50. na

28

Honiara
Reef Island
Collected by S.A. Wurm

1. nubaa
2. nubaa
3. nubaa
4. topää tepeka
5. nyimelä nebi
6. pei
7. nabobo
8. saume
9. bolägäve
10. -
11. nomo
12. -
13. elope
14. -
15. nyituii
16. nutugo
17. bobula
18. nyibitouwe
19. nyibi eango
20. nyibi eango mikibe
21. nyimelye
22. nubalasye
23. -
24. nubu
25. nyanuwobo
26. nyikäi
27. bunugono
28. bunyibeu
29. nätelu
30. tetewe
31. emolongo
32. nyivei
33. melo tolomane
34. nyobulo
35. bote maale
36. -
37. temaale
38. sua
39. satu
40. numdea
41. lave
42. nubole
43. tololpe
44. emaala
45. -
46. -
47. -
48. -
49. -
50. -

29

Kira Kira
Makira
Reef Island

1. loke
2. -
3. tepakaute'a
4. tepatepeke
5. navili
6. pei
7. tepelani
8. napo
9. bolangavi
10. tolikanga
11. nomo
12. -
13. nivele
14. ni
15. nitui
16. ekivago
17. bobula
18. nilo
19. nimbianga
20. temuta
21. nula
22. musa
23. nimelie
24. nipanga
25. tono
26. -
27. bunugono
28. bunibeu
29. natelu
30. teteu'e
31. tuna
32. nambulave
33. melotolomani
34. neobulo
35. -
36. -
37. temale
38. satu
39. ekupuaenali
40. taleki
41. lave
42. bolipe
43. nugonibe
44. singado
45. namalo
46. emala
47. nitale
48. bolabavi
49. tubikiou
50. si

30

Nukukaisi
Makira
Tikopia

1. mango raromaka
2. mango marie
3. mango kapakausingano
4. faipeke
5. ngatinia
6. tearongo
7. tepone
8. tetativi
9. teikatapu
10. vatai
11. teature
12. temasimasi
13. tesinapiki
14. tetio
15. tenakiroa
16. saputu
17. fangamea
18. ngatara
19. nefunefu
20. nefunefu
21. tevero
22. tetonunefunefu
23. tonu vero
24. teo
25. saosao
26. paravao
27. sumukareva
28. sumutaia
29. tautu
30. tesue
31. farafara
32. tekanae
33. tepone
34. temoturau
35. takua
36. sakura
37. teroroa
38. teatu
39. tekasi
40. temarau
41. tesave
42. tetifitifi
43. teikarafa
44. panerua
45. temanenga
46. panerua
47. tafaina
48. tafauri
49. teteu
50. ika

31

Bagnis, et al.
Fishes of Polynesia
Tahitien

1. mao tore tore (mango)
2. mao
3. mao
4. fai manu
5. puhi pete
6. maroa
7. -
8. ume
9. paaihere
10. roeroe
11. ature - aramea - orare
12. mahimahi
13. mara
14. utu
15. oeo uturoa
16. -
17. haamea
18. roi
19. -
20. faroa
21. -
22. -
23. hoa
24. -
25. ono
26. -
27. -
28. oiripao
29. totara
30. huehue
31. -
32. anae
33. -
34. ahuru
35. haura
36. haurepe
37. -
38. auhopu
39. aahi
40. apai
41. marara
42. paraharaha
43. paraha
44. uhu
45. uhu
46. uhu
47. uruati
48. paaihere
49. -
50. -

32

Kirakira
Makira
Tonga

1. 'anga
2. 'anga
3. 'anga
4. fai
5. toke
6. -
7. pone
8. ume
9. lupo
10. -
11. -
12. -
13. -
14. -
15. -
16. tanutanu
17. -
18. ngatala
19. ngatala
20. ngatala
21. ngatala
22. ngatala tonu
23. -
24. ō
25. haku
26. haku
27. humu
28. humu
29. sokisoki
30. te'e te'e
31. tuna
32. kanahe
33. tukuku
34. vete
35. hakula
36. hakula
37. totao
38. valu
39. -
40. matapula
41. -
42. -
43. sifisifi
44. -
45. hohomo
46. -
47. lupo
48. lupo
49. lupo
50. -

SOLOMON ISLANDS ORTHOGRAPHY

There is no official Solomon Islands orthography as each area has been influenced by different missions each with different ideas. I used B.D. Hackman's *A Guide to the Spelling and Pronunciation of Place Names in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate*, as an initial source on orthography. Secondly, by working with a young man I learned an orthography he had been taught in mission school. Thirdly, I asked informants how they would spell the names and thus found and used the local orthographies.

Thankfully, the orthography is straight-forward and both vowels and consonants are what they seem. Unusual is the voiceless th (th<u>i</u>ng) of To'ambaita; the dj (like ch) of Ulawa; and the q (pw) of Santa Ana and Santa Catalina. Different speakers have various stresses for glottals, mb, mw, pw, dj, th, but I wrote them as they sounded. On Mëlo, Santa Cruz, I was completely out of my class and Mr Drawman Alilv<u>a</u> wrote the names.

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